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ABSTRACT

Narrative and tabular data, maps, and photographs comprise this annual report for fiscal 1977 on the Appalachian Regional Commission. Among highlights reported for the year were: completion of half the mileage in the Appalachian Development Highway system, further reducing inhabitants' isolation from jobs, schools, and markets; continued reversal of outmigration; establishment of demonstration projects in enterprise development to help develop energy resources, and continuation of important regional energy-information gathering; encouragement of public service and housing programs, particularly in communities impacted by increased energy production (including a demonstration project on home wastewater treatment systems); continuation of human service projects -- health care centers, educational facilities, child development programs; adoption of an areawide action program of needs, priorities, funding sources, and long-range strategies; and lobbying by Appalachian governors for changes in reimbursement for care by physician extenders in rural clinics. The report has sections on growth (transportation, housing, community development, enterprise development); human services (health, education, child development); energy, environment, and natural resources; local development districts; research and evaluation; and finances. Appendices give project totals by state and list local development districts. (BS)

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1977 Annual Report
Appalachian Regional Commission

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THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
1666 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20235

December 31, 1977

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to Section 304 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, we respectfully submit to you, for transmittal to the Congress, a report on the activities carried out under this Act during Fiscal Year 1977.

The report outlines the work of the Appalachian Regional Commission with the thirteen states that make up the Appalachian Region.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT W. SCOTT
Federal Cochairman

BLAIR LEE III
Acting Governor of Maryland
States' Cochairman

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

September 30, 1977

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STATES COCHAIRMAN[2]
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[1]Donald W. Whitehead served as Federal Cochairman until June 20, 1977.
[2]Governor Milton J. Shapp of Pennsylvania served as States' Cochairman until December 31, 1976; Governor Marvin Mandel of Maryland served as States' Cochairman until June 4, 1977.
[3]Richard M. Hausler served as acting States' Washington Representative until April 10, 1977.

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Cover photograph of the New River bridge in Fayette County, West Virginia, by Robert Rathe

What Is ARC?

In 1965 Congress determined that the Appalachian Region, despite its rich natural resources, "lags behind the rest of the Nation in its economic growth and that its people have not shared properly in the Nation's prosperity. The region's uneven past development, with its historical reliance on a few basic industries and a marginal agriculture, has failed to provide the economic base that is a vital prerequisite for vigorous, self-sustaining growth."

To assist the Region to meet its problems by building a better economy and a better quality of life for its inhabitants, Congress passed the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, establishing the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC).

Appalachia, as defined in this legislation and subsequent amendments, is a 195,000-square-mile region that follows the spine of the Appalachian Mountains from southern New York down to northern Mississippi. It includes all of West Virginia and parts of twelve other states: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. The Region has been recognized as having three subregions, with distinctive income, population and employment characteristics (see the map opposite). The Appalachian Region has an estimated 1975 population of 19.2 million, or approximately 9 percent of the U.S. population.

The Appalachian Regional Commission is composed of the Governors of the 13 states that comprise Appalachia and a federal cochairman who is appointed by the President. A states' cochairman is elected from among the Governors; the position is rotated among the states. The Governors appoint a states' Washington representative, who represents the interests of the states on a day-to-day basis within the Commission. The executive director of the Commission is appointed by and reports to the Commission; he heads a staff of approximately 125 persons.

ARC represents a unique experiment in cooperative development and in federal-state partnership. The Commission undertakes a large and diversified development program for the benefit of the Region. And ARC itself is a unique partnership of federal, state and local government. Through this joint effort, the Commission establishes regional priorities and plans regional investments.

A basic element in the ARC partnership is local participation in the Commission's development program. To assist local planning and to ensure that ARC funds are used to serve local communities, the Commission, through its member-states, works with multicounty planning and development agencies, known as local development districts (LDDs). Each LDD has a board, consisting of elected officials and public representatives of several counties, and a professional staff. Both work with the local citizenry to assess local needs, to determine local priorities and to prepare local development plans based upon those needs and priorities.

The Appalachian program differs from other federal programs in concentrating its investments in areas where the member states have decided future development is most likely to occur. This concentration helps build up key areas in the Region and maximizes the return on public dollars invested.

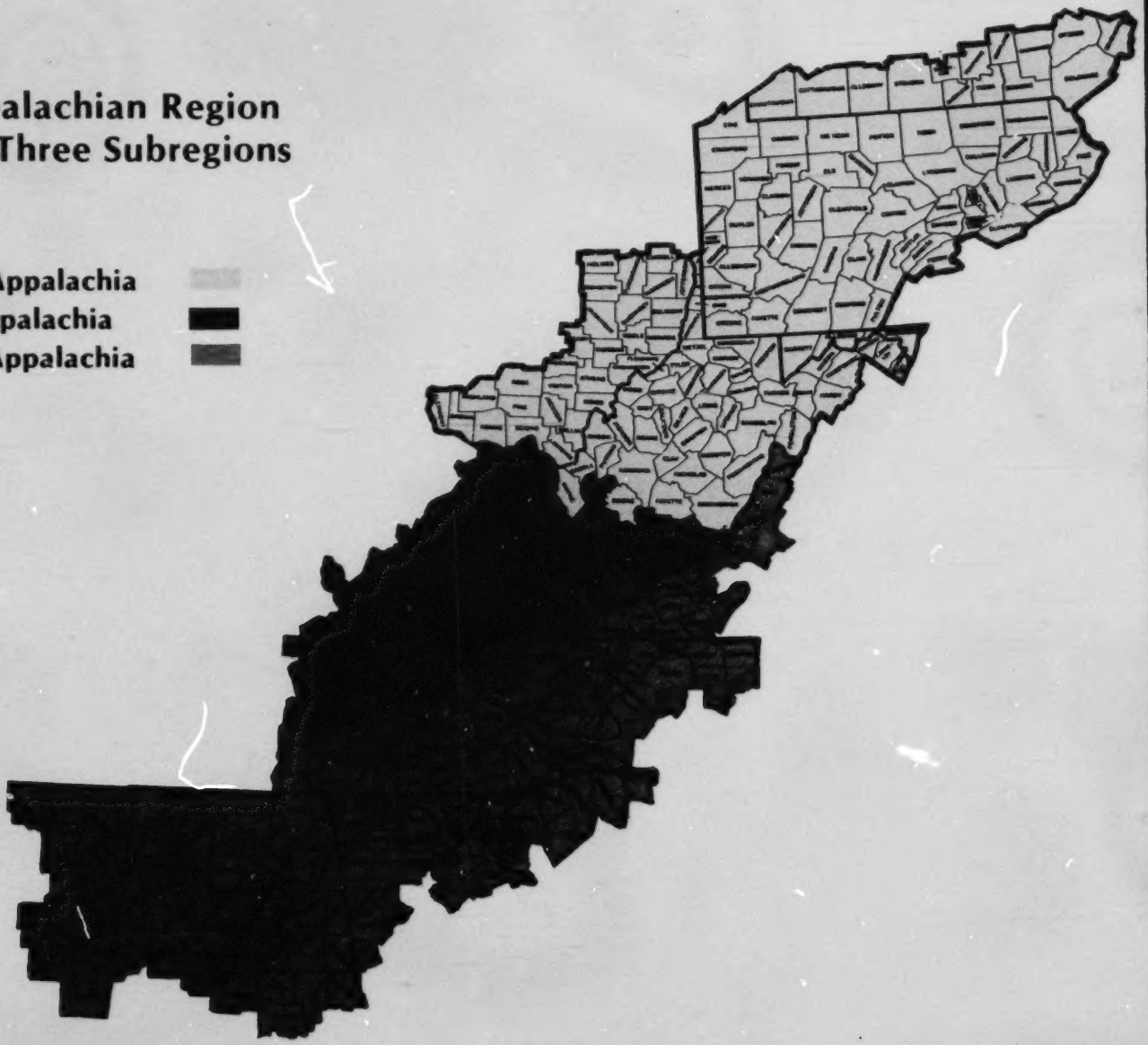
Many Appalachian communities have sufficiently low tax bases that they have found it difficult to come up with matching funds required to participate in federal grant-in-aid programs for the construction of basic public facilities. A significant feature of the Appalachian program is the supplemental grants component, which raises the federal share in grant programs up to 80 percent of the cost of construction and has thereby been responsible for the addition of many schools, health facilities, libraries and other facilities to the Region's roster.

In the Appalachian program, as in most federal grant-in-aid programs, state and local bodies participate to a significant extent in the financing, along with the federal government. Although the federal government to date has contributed 58.35 percent of the funds for Appalachian projects, state and local sources have furnished the rest of the funds.

The primary goals of the Appalachian program include:

- developing within the Region a self-sustaining economy capable of providing its inhabitants with rising incomes, more diversified opportunities for employment and a better standard of living
- providing the health and skills needed by Appalachians to compete in the economic life of the nation wherever they choose to live.

The Appalachian Region and the Three Subregions



The New River bridge in Fayette County, West Virginia

Chapter 1
The Year in Review

The spectacular New River bridge in Fayette County, West Virginia, was completed in 1977. The longest steel-arch suspension bridge in the world, with a 1,700-foot span towering 873 feet above the water, the structure is the largest single road project of the Appalachian Development Highway System. It took nearly four years to build and cost over $42 million, of which $29 million were ARC funds.

The bridge is the most dramatic and visible symbol of the many changes the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) has helped to bring to the people of the Region in the years since establishment of the Commission in 1965. West Virginians using the old road, which wound down the sides of the hills in switchback S curves to a narrow bridge over the river, all too often found that in the snow and ice of winter they were cut off from jobs, schools and markets. This isolation, multiplied hundreds of times over the length and breadth of the Region, this lack of access to the broader world outside with all of its opportunities, was the reality of Appalachia, the "region apart."

Today the picture is very different. Corridor L's four-lane modern shortcut saves the thousands of truckers and drivers who travel its 70 miles every year almost half the time they once needed—and, more importantly, reduces the hazards of the trip.

Elsewhere in the Region, the same changes have occurred. Access everywhere has greatly improved as a result of the Appalachian Development Highway System, the backbone of the Commission's effort to improve economic and social conditions in the Region. During the fiscal year, the system reached the point where half the mileage was completed. As anticipated, the reduction in the Region's isolation that this new transportation network has brought about has been accompanied by additional job opportunities as new industries take advantages of the increased ease of movement in and out of Appalachia, by new and increased services for the Region's citizens, and by continued reversal of the outmigration trend of the 60s.

Population Change

The 1976 population of Appalachia is estimated at 19,194,400, a gain of 977,300 in the 6¼ years since the 1970 census. There was a natural increase of 597,700 during the 1970-76 period (1,793,400 births and 1,195,800 deaths), which accounted for 61 percent of the population gain. The remaining 39 percent was due to net inmigration of 379,600, a striking change from the days when thousands moved out of the Region each year in search of economic opportunity. More detailed information on population changes in the Region, as well as statistical information on employment and unemployment, education, health, housing and natural resources, will be available in the 1978 edition of *Appalachia—A Reference Book*. The 1977 edition is available upon request to the Commission's Information and Publications Division.

Impact of National Energy Concern

As the nation increasingly turned to the Appalachian Region to help it come closer to the national goal of energy independence, coal production increased dramatically and also unevenly in the Region. The Commission devoted $5.5 million in fiscal 1977 to funding demonstration projects in enterprise development to help develop the energy resources of the Region.

The Commission moved forward in its efforts to gather information on energy production in the Region, completing many research projects and funding new ones designed to fill specific holes in the energy-information picture.

Helping Appalachian Communities

Many communities were hard hit by the sudden new demands for new facilities of all kinds to serve the expanded population brought in by the new energy jobs. During the fiscal year, the Commission invested $45 million in programs designed to help Appalachian communities, especially those impacted by the increased energy production, provide adequate public services and housing for their residents.

A successful demonstration project recently funded by ARC in Boyd County, Kentucky, promised during the year to have nationwide impact. Home wastewater treatment systems were installed in a rural area to service individual homes at a cost of $2,000 per home. Adequate sewage facilities are in very short supply in many parts of the Region, especially in rural areas where municipal facilities are not practical because of low population density and/or difficulties of topography. Congress has recognized the feasibility and economy of this method of meeting a need many rural families experience—not only in Appalachia but all over the nation. As a result of the Kentucky ARC demonstration, Senator Jennings Randolph introduced legislation to amend the Clean Water Act of 1977 by setting aside $600 million of the Environmental

Robert Rathe

Protection Agency's allocations to states specifically for construction of alternative sewage treatment works in rural areas. Treatment devices for individual homes are eligible to receive these EPA funds. The pending legislation* also establishes a clearing house to disseminate information on alternative and innovative waste treatment processes.

Providing Services to People

During the year, the Commission invested nearly $65 million in human services projects designed to improve the health and education of the Region's citizens and assure sound development of its young children. Close to 200,000 people will be given primary health care in new ARC-funded centers opened during the year. The Commission supported the construction of educational facilities that will offer an additional 25,000 Appalachian residents the training they need to qualify for available jobs. Nearly 200,000 Appalachian children and their families received screening, treatment, counseling and other services in child development programs that will enable them to lead more productive lives.

Local Planning

Another benchmark of progress was the adoption by the Region's local development districts (LDDs) of the areawide action program, a process that consolidates into one document the districts' needs, priorities and funding sources and lays out long-range strategies for future development. A number of LDDs put AAPs into practice during the year, and all districts planned to incorporate them into their 1978 investment planning.

The Governors' Role

During the year the Appalachian Governors worked together for the adoption of national legislation permitting reimbursement by Medicare for physician extenders in rural clinics even when physicians are not present in the clinics. These payments are vitally important to many Appalachian clinics, and the Governors have been active in promoting the change.

In fiscal 1977 a new federal cochairman was appointed for the Commission. The fact that Robert W. Scott is the former Governor of North Carolina, an Appalachian state, and as Governor participated in the Appalachian program has brought a new perspective to the federal cochairman's position. ■

Dr. Art Van Zee and nurse practitioner Polly McClanahan of the St. Charles Community Health Clinic in southwest Virginia.

William Blanton

*This legislation was signed into law on December 27, 1977.

Chapter 2
Growth

In the legislation that established the Appalachian Regional Commission, Congress recognized that the central issue for the Region was the necessity of achieving "vigorous self-sustaining growth." All ARC programs affect growth in the Region, but transportation, community development and housing, and enterprise development have particular impact on where growth will occur and, indeed, *whether* it will occur.

The cornerstone of the Commission's program to accomplish economic growth has been the construction of a highway system that, by supplementing the Interstate system, could provide access to national markets, reduce the Region's isolation and make it possible for Appalachians to move back and forth easily to jobs, schools and services.

The improvement of economic opportunity in the Region depends to a great extent on what attractions the Region holds for industry. In 1965 Appalachia lacked many of the basic public facilities—schools, hospitals, water and sewer systems, libraries, housing—that spur industrial growth. And its mountainous terrain had left the Region notably short of adequate level sites, with access to utilities, where industrial development could easily occur. The community and enterprise development programs have aimed at helping the Region remove these barriers to growth.

Transportation

Continued progress was made on the Appalachian Development Highway System during the year, so that close to half of the mileage eligible for construction is now completed. About 778 miles of access roads have been approved and 589 of these contracted for construction, with 553 miles completed. The Commission's study of the impact of coal hauling on the Region's roads (see detailed description below, page 7) is making an important contribution to understanding one effect of increased coal production in the Region. In addition, the Commission continued its efforts in the areas of rural public transit service and the identification of highway-related development opportunities.

Appalachian Corridor Highway System. An additional 114 miles of improved roadway were contracted for construction during 1977, bringing the total to 1,594 miles, or 55 percent of the total system mileage eligible for construction (see Table 1 on page 4 and the map on page 6). Actual construction was completed on 1,388 miles, an increase of 96 miles during the year. Similar increases were made in engineering, design and right-of-way acquisition: an additional 288 miles in design and an additional 319 miles in right-of-way acquisition. At the end of the fiscal year, design had either been completed or undertaken on 2,201 miles of the 2,890 eligible miles, 76 percent of the total. During the year, over $180 million of federal funds were committed to the corridor system, with the states prefinancing an additional $39 million. Since inception of the corridor program, $1,789 million in federal and $1,264 million in state funds have been obligated.

This year also saw the completion of several fairly long corridor segments (of over 50 miles, or one hour's driving time) along Corridor D in Ohio and West Virginia, Corridor E in West Virginia and Maryland, Corridor L in West Virginia, Corridor Q in Virginia, and Corridor T in New York.

The year 1977 also saw the first operation of the Commission's new highway allocation pro-

Kenneth Murray

Even today, construction of highways (here: near Morristown, Tennessee) is the result of work by both men and machines.

Kenneth Murray

Table 1

Appalachian Development Highway System

Mileage Summary by State

State	Total Mileage	Construction Required	Status as of September 30, 1977				
			Studies Completed or Under Way	Designed Completed or Under Way	Right of Way Completed or Under Way	Construction Completed or Under Way	Construction Completed*
Alabama	155.6	146.1	146.1	95.4	67.1	44.8	28.3
Georgia	88.0	85.7	85.7	46.7	46.7	29.2	29.2
Kentucky	585.7	439.5	439.5	438.0	374.5	316.9	260.7
Maryland	85.7	81.7	81.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Mississippi	111.4	108.4	108.4	43.6	38.8	33.3	22.8
New York	255.4	219.4	219.4	200.9	183.1	157.1	155.9
North Carolina	206.5	205.4	205.4	169.8	159.3	145.0	107.1
Ohio	293.5	201.6	201.6	177.6	150.0	102.3	99.6
Pennsylvania	507.5	456.9	456.9	283.1	188.8	162.2	138.6
South Carolina	28.4	11.0	11.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	342.3	331.9	331.9	211.4	181.1	173.4	156.7
Virginia	201.8	191.3	191.3	157.9	157.4	145.4	128.9
West Virginia	425.8	411.4	411.4	325.1	314.5	233.9	210.2
Total	**3,287.6**	**2,890.3**	**2,890.3**	**2,200.9**	**1,912.7**	**1,593.5**	**1,388.0**

*Of the total completed mileage, 1,351.9 miles have been opened to traffic.

cess. Under this process the Commission guarantees a base amount or allocation of funds (subject to appropriation) to each state for the funding year. In addition, a supplemental allocation is available above this base amount, provided that these and the base funds can be obligated during the funding year. If this supplemental allocation cannot be used, the funds then become available to other states who can use them before the end of the fiscal year. This process resulted in complete utilization of highway funds authorized for the fiscal year. This also encouraged the states to prefinance $39 million of their highway construction in order to use allocation surpluses of other states. Prefinancing (advancing by states of funds that will be repaid later from ARC highway allocations) saves the states and the highway program money because, with a pattern of rising construction costs, the longer construction is delayed, the more it costs. The $39 million in prefinanced projects at the close of the fiscal year represented the largest amount of prefinancing since the $52 million prefinanced in 1973.

Local Access Roads. Some 40 miles of access roads were constructed during 1977, with an additional 46 miles under construction (see Table 2 opposite). Construction is now completed on 553 miles of the 778 miles approved thus far for construction. Federal obligations for all access roads built under this program now come to a total of $95.8 million, with an additional $68.9 million provided from state and local funds.

Energy Transportation Studies. The Commission devoted major attention to two studies of energy transportation. The first, a study of coal haulage on the Region's roads, is described in detail below. It identifies the magnitude of the problem of increased coal haulage as far as the Region's road network is concerned. The second

Table 2

Appalachian Access Roads

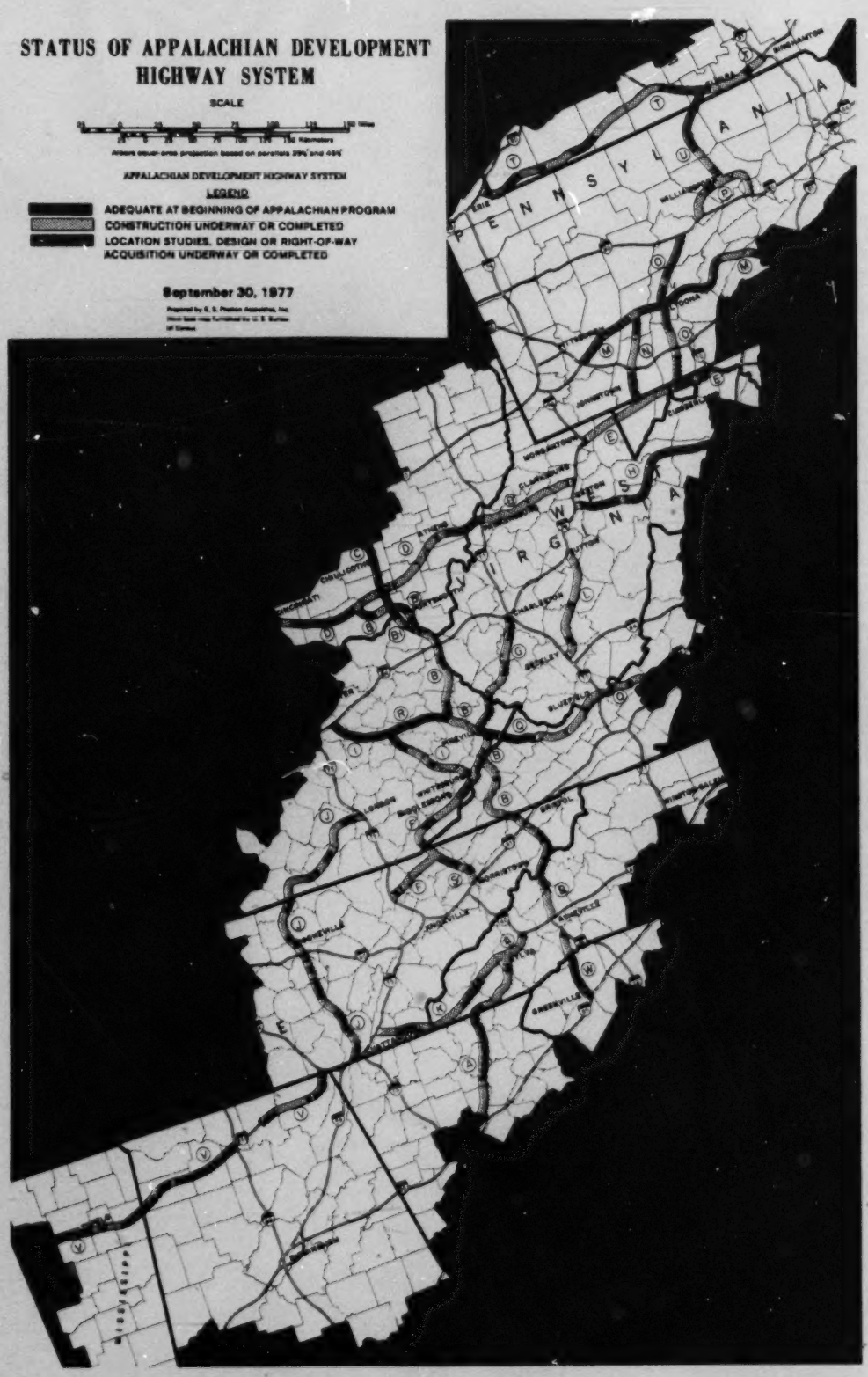
Status as of September 30, 1977

State	Financing (in thousands)		Mileage		
	Approved	Obligated	Miles Approved	Construction Completed or Under Way	Construction Completed
Alabama	$18,995	$17,772	175	152	142
Georgia	4,223	3,494	27	17	14
Kentucky	4,306	4,058	15	14	7
Maryland	2,520	1,909	8	6	6
Mississippi	20,245	15,496	155	109	93
New York	4,649	2,156	6	3	3
North Carolina	5,666	3,203	27	15	15
Ohio	5,907	4,744	41	36	36
Pennsylvania	16,928	11,863	98	82	80
South Carolina	14,431	12,742	121	75	68
Tennessee	11,425	8,694	63	43	43
Virginia	4,493	4,493	18	18	18
West Virginia	8,185	5,173	22	19	19
Total	**$121,974**	**$95,797**	**778**	**589**	**553**

Columns may not add because of rounding.

study was a broad review of the major movements into, through and out of the Region, by various transportation modes (rail, water and pipeline), of all energy commodities produced or consumed. The purposes of the study were fourfold: (1) to identify potential mainline (as opposed to feeder) capacity problems, (2) to develop recommendations on energy transportation policies, (3) to develop information on energy and energy flow in Appalachia and (4) to develop an analytical methodology usable for continuing policy analysis. One of the potential capacity problems identified is in the upper Ohio River basin, where barge capacity may be inadequate by 1985, should the amount of coal and oil shipped by barge increase. Railroads were found to have more than adequate mainline capacity to handle any foreseeable increases in coal transport by that mode. In addition, the study discovered that two pipelines bordering the Region and carrying crude and refined petroleum products may need additional capacity, if not by 1985 at least by the year 2000. However, compared to the potential problems in coal transportation, the potential capacity problems for pipeline systems are relatively minor in overall effect and in the need for ARC action. The study outlines possible advocacy, research and programmatic positions and changes that ARC might adopt.

Rural Transportation. During the year ARC, through its participating states, assisted in the support of four operating rural transportation systems in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Georgia. These systems provided needed transportation for rural people traveling to work, to shopping and schools, and to medical and other social services. Each system is designed to demonstrate innovative and replicable methods of supplying transportation service in outlying areas of the Region.


STATUS OF APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT
HIGHWAY SYSTEM
SCALE
APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT HIGHWAY SYSTEM
LEGEND
ADEQUATE AT BEGINNING OF APPALACHIAN PROGRAM
CONSTRUCTION UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED
LOCATION STUDIES, DESIGN OR RIGHT-OF-WAY ACQUISITION UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED
September 30, 1977
PENNSYLVANIA
WEST VIRGINIA

an FY 77 transportation project

Appalachian Roads Suffer under Heavy Coal Traffic

The coal boom caused by the nation's energy crunch has given rise to an important new study funded by ARC and conducted by the Research Triangle Institute and North Carolina State University. Called *An Assessment of the Effects of Coal Movement on the Highways of the Appalachian Region,* the study thoroughly examines the problems generated by the huge trucks which, in greatly increasing numbers, haul coal along Appalachian roads and highways, on its way to points within and outside the Region.

According to the report, there are some 14,300 miles of road within the eight Appalachian coal-producing states over which coal is hauled regularly. In the 179 coal counties of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama surveyed, the report found that 12 percent of all roads were used for coal haulage. On about 70 percent of the affected roads, there was a moderate to heavy amount of coal-haulage traffic—more than 10 25-ton truck loads a day. Certain states, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Virginia in particular, have an especially high percentage (20 percent or more) of primary, secondary and local roads affected. As the demand for coal increases and its production escalates, so may the frequency with which trucks transport the mineral from mines to delivery sites increase.

The report cites the comments of an official from Pennsylvania's Department of Transportation as typical of the experience highway departments have with the heavy truck traffic. The official explains that in Pennsylvania it is the minor roads that lead directly from the mine location to various primary highways (and then on to actual delivery terminals either inside or outside the state) that suffer the most severe damage from truck traffic. At their best, the small roads are in constant need of patching up, but with the increased truck travel they now experience, most of these secondary routes require major repair and restoration.

"In many cases," he states, "coal trucks outweigh prescribed road weight limits. This causes asphalt to buckle and dangerous potholes to develop. In mountainous areas, large portions of some roads have been known to slide down the mountainside because they were not capable of withstanding the coal trucks' weight or the frequency with which the roads were used. This makes extensive road work necessary, and small municipalities and counties simply cannot afford such expensive repairs on an on-going basis."

The secondary road situation described here, along with many other related problems, is discussed in detail in the study. The study team investigated the production, consumption and movement of coal, as well as the modes of movement (that is, by truck only, by truck to water, by truck to rail, by rail only or by water only) in each of the Appalachian coal-producing states. Overall, the report concentrates on three specific areas: identification of coal-haul road patterns and truck volumes, adequacy of coal-haul roads in the Region and strategies to overcome coal-haul road problems.

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation - District 10-0

Indiana County, Pennsylvania, roads damaged by coal haul traffic: (above) potholes in a road with no weight limit; (below) complete deterioration of the surface of a road.

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation - District 10-0

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation - District 10-0

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation - District 10-0

Indiana County, Pennsylvania: (above) these roads, whose original surfaces were destroyed by coal haul traffic, were restabilized but require constant maintenance to remain passable; (below) concerned citizens protest heavy coal haul traffic by blocking a road.

A conservative estimate of the cost involved to build, reconstruct and maintain existing roads and bridges up to an adequate structural standard for coal haulage was set at $3.8-4.6 billion by the study team. Should coal production increase only moderately by 1980 (say 35 percent above the 1974 rate), both the amount of coal hauled by truck and the number of miles impacted are expected to increase, at least in the short term. Such an increase in production may add $800-970 million to the repair and maintenance bill. Among the recommendations listed in the report are 25 "initial strategy areas and resulting policy options." These options include suggestions for alternatives to haulage on public roads (such as conveying coal directly from a mine to the rail tipple or processing plant from which it will be shipped by conveyor belt or slurry line, or by private road). The study also recommends establishing truck size and weight limits and developing new or improving existing railroad branch lines from railroad track systems to mining sites and explores several policy options for financing the improvements it recommends.

It is hoped that the coal-haul road report, together with the anticipated Department of Transportation report dealing with energy-transportation roads nationwide, can provide a framework around which Congress and the energy-impacted states can develop new national and state highway funding policies. The present methods used for financing the maintenance of coal-haul roads fall far short of what is needed to solve the problem. A national policy on the restoration of coal-haul roads might help to alleviate the heavy financial burdens of the coal-producing states. ■

Community Development and Housing

Problems. In FY 77 ARC's community development and housing program continued to focus on the severe problems arising in Appalachian communities where increased coal production is bringing quantum leaps in population and employment over short periods of time. The impact of the opening of new coal mines and the expansion of existing mining operations place enormous burdens on impacted municipalities and counties, which must provide housing, schools, water and sewer systems, road improvements, health and social services, recreation and other facilities and amenities before the tax revenues from the energy industry have begun to roll in.

Most of these communities could not provide adequate facilities and housing for their citizens before the 1973 oil embargo spurred the increased coal production; they have even greater difficulty today in the face of the rapid new growth.

In addition to problems arising from the impact of increased energy production, community development efforts in Appalachia must address two additional challenges:

- meeting the special needs of rural hard-to-serve communities which are without the technical or financial resources to improve their standard of living without assistance
- meeting the special transition needs of areas undergoing fundamental changes in local economies and population patterns, including older urban settlements experiencing dramatic job losses, areas where new settlement patterns make it necessary to find cost-effective ways to design and deliver public services, and rapidly expanding small communities.

Program Objectives. In its efforts to help the Region's communities find solutions to these problems, ARC's community development and housing program aimed in fiscal 1977 at six objectives:

1. to provide an institutional framework that will offer opportunities at the state and substate levels to build skills and develop leadership so that the Region can select development options that are consistent with sound planning and take local values into account
2. to accelerate the provision of adequate public facilities and housing to underserved areas that need these facilities to attain national, state and local development goals
3. to provide a full range of programs to state housing authorities that will build permanent capabilities at the state and substate levels and that will help to assure that state and federal financing mechanisms are utilized to the fullest extent possible in the provision of low- and moderate-income housing
4. to demonstrate cost-effective alternatives in providing public facilities to rural areas
5. to monitor the use, availability and effectiveness of other federal and state grant programs in the Appalachian Region and to make recommendations for desirable changes
6. to maintain liaison with private-sector interests in all activities affecting the economic and social development of the Region and to encourage the private sector to coordinate these activities with those of federal, state and local governments.

Program Areas. Table 3 at the right shows the types of community development projects which the Commission supported during fiscal 1977, with the dollar amounts invested and the number of projects for each. The Commission concentrated its technical assistance to the states on helping to develop comprehensive state Appalachian housing programs (see the description below of Kentucky's program), aiding recovery efforts of Appalachian communities affected by the disastrous floods of the spring of 1977, working to integrate community development and housing programs into comprehensive state and substate planning efforts, and advocating with federal and state agencies

Table 3

Community Development Projects Approved in Fiscal 1977

(in thousands of dollars)

Type of Project	Amount	No. of Projects
Water Systems/Water and Sewer Systems	$23,325	76
Sewerage Systems	6,076	24
Low- and Moderate-Income Housing	4,796	6
Recreation and Tourism	1,563	11
Industrial Site Development	3,385	12
Community Improvement	1,879	9
Solid Waste Disposal Systems	2,071	13
Total	**$43,095**	**151**

acceptance of new approaches to meeting Appalachia's community development needs, particularly in areas of the Region impacted by expanded energy production.

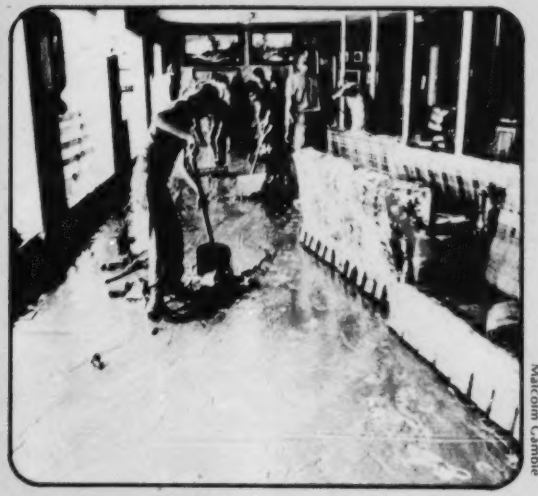
The majority of projects funded during the fiscal year, in both dollars and numbers of projects, were water and sewerage projects, as Table 3 shows. Many times increased supplies of water are vitally important to industry. New industries often cannot locate in an area or existing ones expand unless more water is available for industrial use. In other cases, industries may not need the increase for their own operations but to meet fire protection regulations; without more water, they cannot expand and thereby open up more employment opportunities without paying exorbitant fire insurance rates.

In Alabama Governor Wallace has made industrial expansion a top priority of his administration. In line with this emphasis, the second phase of a four-phase project designed to double the water pumping capacity of the city Decatur was funded during the fiscal year. This phase will see the construction of a 50-million-gallon raw water pumping station along the Tennessee River, following the previous year's construction of a new raw water intake line, also funded by ARC. The additional water supplies by the pumping station will increase the overall city supply and water pressure and will permit the city to supply water to three new industiral sites; the total four-phase program is expected to be able to handle all of the city's increased water needs for the next 20 years.

Malcolm Gamble

Appalachian communities needed ARC help to recover from damage caused by flooding in the spring of 1977. (Above) Flooding of Hominy Creek near Asheville, North Carolina; (below, left) Ohio Street in Johnstown, Pennsylvania; (below, right) cleaning up the Candler furniture store in Enka-Candler, North Carolina.

Johnstown Tribune-Democrat Photo



Malcolm Gamble

an FY 77 community development project

Bringing a Community Back to Life

Corbett is a small company-built village in Delaware County, New York. The village was constructed about 1915 to provide housing for workers of the local industry, an acid factory, which shut down some time ago. More recently, the village, including 30 homes, an old school building, a general store and 130 acres of land, was put up for sale by the owner. The Institute of Man and Science, a nonprofit group in nearby Rensselaerville, bought the village and is working with the residents to develop a three-year project to rehabilitate the village and fix up and sell the houses at a modest cost to their low-income inhabitants.

The institute has entered into a compact with the townspeople under the terms of which the institute will act as an advocate and grantsman, and will provide technical assistance to the community, while residents assume leadership and decision-making roles and agree to work an average of three hours a week per household to keep costs down. The institute intends to turn over *all* property to Corbett residents at cost at the end of the project.

The O'Connor Foundation, a private nonprofit foundation, has established the Corbett Capital Fund, a revolving loan fund, to assist with the capital costs of the improvements, which the residents will eventually pay off through mortgages. The Appalachian Regional Commission is providing funding for research into an evaluation of the project, so that information can be made available to other Appalachian communities interested in undertaking similar efforts.

One of Corbett's old houses.

Harvey Shaman

About 20 individual houses have been insulated to date, and 15-20 rewired, all at very low cost because of the bulk purchases made possible by volume and the labor contributed by residents. Engineering (on a fixed-cost basis) has been completed on a new water system, the piping laid for the collection system and the reservoir dug, but the topography and weather will prevent the community from completing this self-help effort before spring. Work is in progress on the old schoolhouse, which is being converted into a community center; it will have a new ceiling, new septic system and new kitchen facilities. Last summer some architectural students from Rensselaer Polytech assisted the community with painting, rebuilding the playground and building spring boxes for the water system.

While a lot of major rehabilitation work remains to be done, the revitalization project is progressing well. The institute feels that one of the most important aspects to date has been the maturation of the decision-making process in the community. A resident steering committee, which rotates on a regular basis, makes the day-to-day decisions, while more important matters are taken up by the town assembly, at which all residents over the age of ten can vote.

an FY 77 housing program

Meeting Housing Needs in Kentucky

The linchpin of the ARC housing program is Section 207 of the Act, as amended in 1975. Through Section 207, states receive assistance in the form of project-planning loans, site development and off-site improvement grants and advancements, and housing technical assistance grants. Under the broadened section, any Appalachian state may now establish a special depository for the receipt of all Section 207 funds and may administer the fund itself, subject to ARC regulations.

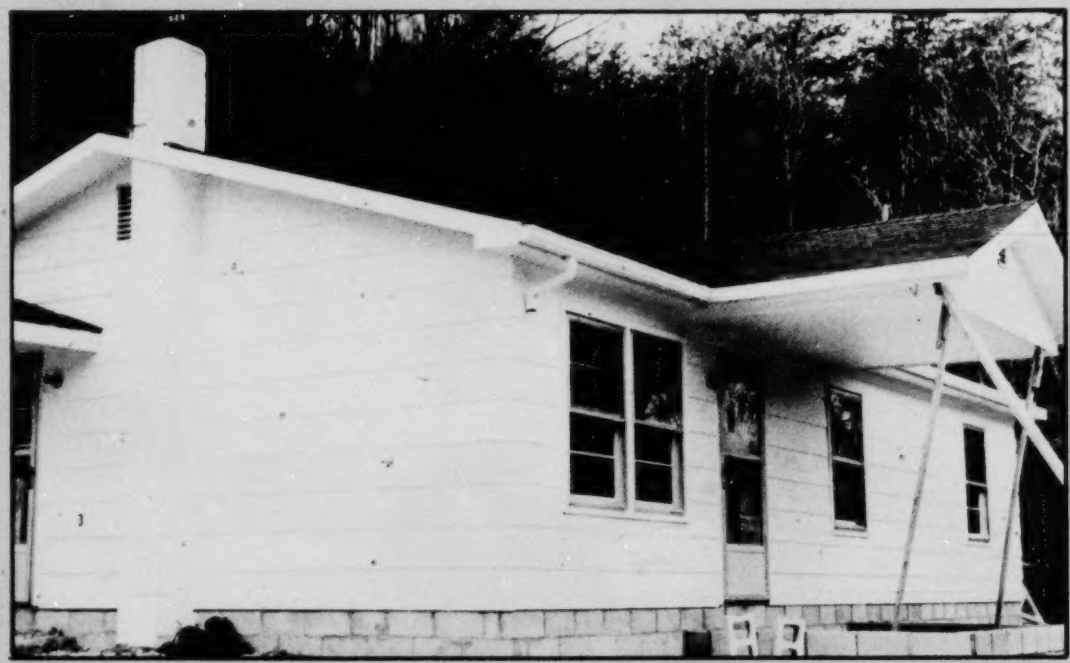
Kentucky has opted to develop such a 207 fund and program. In order to make the program reality the state had to meet the ARC requirement that only a recognized housing agency or department of community development can administer the depository. The existing Kentucky Housing Corporation (KHC), which satisfies ARC specifications, was designated by Governor Julian Carroll as the implementing body. The state provided $1,755,000 of its total ARC allocation to capitalize the new fund—the largest sum allocated to this program in any Appalachian state.

The program in Kentucky consists of four distinct elements, the first of which is the establishment of nine regional nonprofit housing corporations, one in each state's nine Appalachian local development districts (called area development districts or ADDs in Kentucky). The housing corporations provide technical assis-

Chester Krammer, Red Bird Mission

Chester Krammer, Red Bird Mission

Low-income housing in Jackson County, Kentucky.



Chester Kraemmer, Red Bird Mission

This example of low-income housing in Clay County, Kentucky, was completed a year ago and sold to a family with an income of under $5,000.

tance to groups and individuals in each ADD area which are interested in producing low- and moderate-income housing.

The second and third prongs of the Kentucky housing program are project-planning loans, and site and off-site grants. Planning loans cover 80 percent of the preconstruction expenses associated with the production of rehabilitation of low- and moderate-income housing, such as land options, market analyses, consultant fees, preliminary architectural and site-engineering fees, and construction-loan financing fees. Site and off-site grants can be used to cover many of the site costs related to construction of low- and moderate-income housing, such as excessive excavation, cutting and filling, removal of debris and construction of curbs, gutters and drains; these grants can be made up to 10 percent of the total project cost. Both the project-planning loans and the site and off-site grants tend to make possible construction of housing projects which local communities could not afford without this seed money; attracting HUD and FmHA funds through this seed money, these projects generate in the Region many times as much construction of housing as could be afforded with ARC funds alone. The project-planning loans have a further multiplier effect because the loan fund is a revolving one; as funds are repaid to KHC, they will become available to other projects for future use over again.

What singles the Kentucky program out from that of other states in Appalachia, in addition to the magnitude of its commitment to the program, is its fourth component—the use of Section 302B funds for a direct construction loan program. When a nonprofit or other eligible sponsor decides to build a low- or moderate-income project, he makes an arrangement with a builder to construct the project. The builder must find the money to do the actual construction; this short-term constructin loan is repaid when the project is built and long-term or permanent financing is arranged with HUD, FmHA, a state housing finance agency or a private source of funding. In rural areas, especially mountainous rural areas, it is often difficult for a builder to find the money for this type of loan. It is to met this need that Kentucky has established its construction loan program, funded initially with $230,000 of its ARC allocation. This money will be available for use in connection with KHC and federal agency low- and moderate-income housing projects.

The Kentucky housing program is too new to evaluate with any certainty, but one indication that the fledgling program has real promise lies in the interest expressed by sponsors of additional low- and moderate-income housing projects. More and more of them are indicating that they want to participate in the future. ■

Enterprise Development

In its third year, the enterprise development program continued to promote the creation and retention of private-sector jobs throughout the Region, in the natural resources, industrial, commercial tourism and energy areas. Programs in FY 77 concentrated on technical assistance and training, research and planning, and energy-enterprise development projects (projects designed to help develop the energy resources of the Region).

One of the aims of the program is to build the capacity of the local development districts (LDDs) to offer their member counties and communities technical assistance and leadership in industrial development. In FY 76 the Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association was given a grant to employ a specialist who could help the district approach its economic development problems in a systematic way. This demonstration program was so successful that regional enterprise development specialists (REDS) were provided in fiscal 1977 to several more LDDs: the Northwest Alabama LDD, the Top of Alabama LDD in northeast Alabama, the Bluegrass and the Big Sandy LDDs in eastern Kentucky, and the South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments, as well as to the entire Appalachian portion of Mississippi as a unit.

ARC also provided technical assistance and training in a number of other types of programs:

- in northern Georgia, to improve the private enterprise development potential of cities and towns

Lynn Fox Studios

Ronald D. Prehm (center), regional enterprise development specialist for the Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association, discusses plans for an industrial park with two Carrollton, Ohio, officials.

- in Appalachian Mississippi, to provide consultation and applied research to prevent business losses, maintain jobs and assist in product diversification and plant expansion
- in Kentucky, to set up a unit under the Kentucky Development Cabinet to provide a coordinating agency that could help bring quicker solutions to critical development problems and offer timely and coordinated planning and technical assistance to areas scheduled for industrial site development
- in Tennessee, to assist industries moving to new locations during the initial start-up phase.

Another area that received attention was a program to improve labor-management relations and the quality of working life in Northern Appalachia. Labor-management groups in Clinton County, Pennsylvania; Chautauqua County, New York; and Cumberland, Maryland, received technical assistance and training support. The Cumberland area program is described in detail below.

Research and planning projects in enterprise development included a feasibility study for a timber-based processing complex in northeast Mississippi. Work was completed on a feasibility study in eastern Kentucky that will be used to

determine the potential tourist market of the Broke Leg Falls area.

Under the authority acquired in the 1975 amendments to the Appalachian Regional Development Act for demonstration projects to develop "the energy resources of the Region," the Commission concentrated the funding of enterprise development projects on projects designed to enhance employment posibilities or retain existing employment in the Region. Key projects included:

- a revolving energy loan fund administered by the Chautauqua County Industrial Development Authority in southwest New York, established to accomplish one of Governor Carey's priority aims: to assist businesses adversely affected by energy supply, utilization or conservation problems. For example, in a self-help drilling program, loans will be made from this fund to help connect natural gas wells with transmission lines for local industrial use.
- a feasibility study for a plant to manufacture nuclear modular components in the Oak Ridge, Tennessee, area.
- assistance in the construction of a low-Btu coal gasification plant in Pike County, Kentucky, on the grounds of a multiuse development currently under construction, which will include housing, public services and industrial plants and will use the coal-gasification plant to become energy-self-sufficient.
- a $1.2-million investment in a low-Btu coal (anthracite) gasification plant in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, to provide gas for the Humboldt industrial park—a plant that, in the opinion of Governor Shapp, may provide a way to use Pennsylvania's plentiful anthracite supplies to offset the shortage of gas.
- identification of potential petrochemical industries in Appalachian Mississippi.
- a feasibility study to determine whether industrial parks in Tennessee can be built in locations where sufficient energy—coal gasification, biomass (wood or other organic material) conversion or other alternate fuel sources—is available on site to operate the industrial facilities in the parks. This move by Governor Blanton will join Tennessee with other forest-rich Appalachian states in efforts to make better use of their natural resources in supplying badly needed energy. The results of the study and anticipated construction based on the study will be prominently featured in the Knoxville world energy fair in 1982. ■

The Richards Road Industrial park (right) in Zanesville, Ohio, where an ARC-funded access road made private investments attractive and also made it easier to reach the Muskingum Area Joint Vocational School (center left).

an FY 77 enterprise development project

A Chance to See the "Other Guy's Position"

In the Cumberland area of Maryland, local leaders of government, labor and management have been participating for two years in a program designed to tackle labor-management problems before they can get out of control and mushroom into grievances or strikes. The area once had a reputation for labor unrest, a heritage of the labor organization struggles of the 30s, and this reputation, ancient history though it was, tended to make new industries think twice before locating there. Today the new labor-management committees are helping the area to gain reputation as a place where labor and management know how to get along.

The Cumberland area labor-management committee, formed in emulation of a successful program in Jamestown, New York, was established in October 1975 as the result of a meeting of 50 local leaders. It consists of 14 members, seven each from the area's labor and management leadership, and meets regularly to defuse potential problems and to study possible ways to make the area more productive and more attractive to industry.

The committee has hired a full-time administrator, with the help of an ARC enterprise development demonstration grant awarded because state leaders are eager to see improved labor-management relations. Acting Governor Blair Lee recognizes the importance to the state's economy of solving labor problems early. One of the major duties of the administrator is to supplement the work of the high-level areawide committee by setting up local inplant committees. These committees are the heart of the program. Dealing with specific problems that might flare into real trouble, these committees are proving very successful at finding solutions acceptable to both sides. Labor and management are getting a chance to "see the other guy's position," as one plant manager puts it.

At the monthly meetings of one such committee, in the Cumberland Steel Company, an agenda, limited to three items, is distributed ahead of time. One item is suggested by the labor representatives (there are three), one by management (there are also three management representatives) and one by the chair, an office that alternates between the two sides. Typical topics discussed involve maintenance schedules on machinery, working conditions, overtime and quality control. The committee generally manages to arrive at a mutually satisfactory solution, which, although it is not binding upon either side, is generally adopted because it represents a common-sense approach.

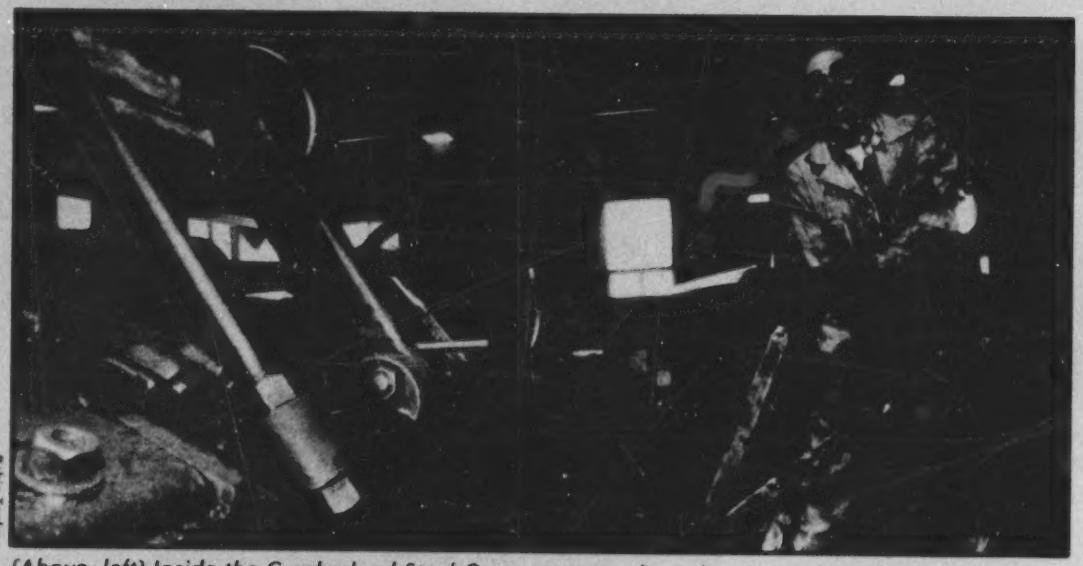
In the Cumberland Steel Company, Cumberland turner-grinders grind and finish steel bars to the size ordered.

Robin Tooker

One recent meeting dealt, for example, with a situation that might once have led to a grievance. "I have a complaint," a union representative began. "We're working our heads off unloading three or four trucks and stocking seven production machines, when the supervisor comes running out stating we have a machine out of materials so, 'Get the lead out and get moving.' This really irritates me since we stocked that machine once, and then had to remove the material to the storage area because it was defective rough stock from the supplier. There is no way three men can keep up when you try to operate like this."

The two other labor representatives verified his statement. The lodge president went on to state that the union wanted management to look into the problem so labor and management would not continually "throw the monkey on each other's back" when situations such as this occurred.

The plant manager quickly reviewed the dock procedure. "Management schedules three trucks each working day for receiving rough stock," he said. The company readily admitted there were times when this changed, because of delays in delivery, breakdowns and inclement weather.



Robin Tooker

Robin Tooker

(Above, left) Inside the Cumberland Steel Company, a worker adjusts turner-grinders; (below) a gauge inspector checks steel for size and tool markings; (above, right) a labor-management seminar in Cumberland.

Robin Tooker

Both sides agreed it was in their common interest that the operational and production schedule be maintained. They further agreed that, barring any breakdown of equipment of restocking of machines due to defective material from the supplier, the normal dock work force of three men was sufficient. To remedy unusual situations, management agreed that it would "from time to time, work additional crews in this area to offset uncontrollable problems."

The in-plant committee thus defused a potentially explosive situation. Trust between labor and management doesn't come overnight, but as the committees keep working, it *is* coming. The president of one union expressed it succinctly: "At first I was against it. I thought it was something to benefit management. But now I think it's one of the best things to happen here." The community sees it that way, too, as the public and private sectors learn more about the concept, industrial prospects see the committees at work, and the area's labor-management image improves. ■

Chapter 3

Human Services

Since the Appalachian Regional Commission was first established, a part of the Commission's strategy in promoting the economic growth of the Region has been to invest heavily in the health and education of the Appalachian people.

Given Appalachia's difficult terrain and isolation, it has never been easy to offer residents of the Region access to the same human services, and the same level of services, that other parts of the nation enjoy. As a result, one of the major barriers to increased productivity when the Commission came into existence was the relative lack of skills of the Region's labor force. The Commission has always given priority to providing more adequate health care to Appalachians, to offering them educational programs aimed at training them for the jobs that exist in the Region and to making sure that Appalachian preschool children would receive the screening, diagnosis and treatment that would make it possible for them to develop into healthy, normal adults.

The cost of delivering these services, especially to the scattered, rural parts of the population, is high. The Commission has therefore placed a premium on innovative solutions that are particularly suited to the unique Appalachian situation and that will make the most economical use of the limited resources available.

Health

The Commission's health program in FY 77 continued to focus on providing primary care to increasing numbers of Appalachians, an emphasis which arises out of the medical facts in the Region. Even today almost all of Appalachia is medically underserved. According to 1974 statistics, the most recent available, the Region has only one physician for every 990 citizens, compared to the nation's one for every 657. And Central Appalachia has only one for every 1,534 persons. The infant mortality rate, another significant indicator of the availability of health care, was 6 percent higher in Appalachia in 1974 than in the nation.

Janie Hiseroke, a nurse practitioner at the ARC-funded People's Health Center in Briceville, Tennessee.

Kenneth Murray

Primary Care. In the face of this continuing problem, the overwhelming number of health projects funded by the Appalachian states during the year were in the primary care field. In Table 4 on page 19, the vast majority of the facilities, manpower development and training, and basic health services projects are primary care projects. With 43 new ARC-funded primary care centers and programs opened over the course of the year, the Commission has now funded 309 primary care centers and programs, serving more than a million Appalachians. Most of these centers are in small communities with populations of 5,000-7,000.

The states themselves have been working to use ARC funds to strengthen and expand primary care for more of their citizens. In West Virginia, for example, Governor Rockefeller has supported a statewide project to provide technical assistance to the state's primary care centers. This project brings together a nucleus of trained professionals with knowledge of both the state and its primary care centers, to provide leadership and assistance to the more than 60 primary care centers in West Virginia. The group is organized under the Department of Community Medicine of the University of West Virginia.

One of the problems for many small clinics throughout the Region is financial survival, especially once the ARC grant period is terminated. The Commission undertook several programs during the year aimed at helping the centers to develop on a sound basis and to improve their operations:

- printing a handbook on construction and design of primary care centers
- holding conferences in five states on primary care management

- providing technical assistance to 83 centers
- working for the passage of legislation to change Medicare reimbursement regulations so that clinics can be reimbursed for a physician extender's services performed under a physician's direction even if the physician is not present in the clinic. This change would make the difference between sinking and swimming financially for many small rural clinics.*

*On December 13, 1977, after the end of the fiscal year but prior to publication of this report, this legislation was signed into law by President Carter.

A young patient at the People's Health Center in Briceville, Tennessee.

Kenneth Murray

Table 4

Health Projects Approved in Fiscal 1977*

(in thousands of dollars)

	New		Continued		Total	
Type of Project	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
Facilities	62	$10,720	108	$ 7,914	170	$18,634
Manpower Development and Training	21	1,306	20	2,004	41	3,310
Basic Health Services	13	1,165	27	1,841	40	3,006
Mental Health	5	667	9	424	14	1,091
Planning and Development	4	249	17	886	21	1,135
Solid Waste	6	493	1	18	7	512
Dental	3	145	7	273	10	418
Total	**114**	**$14,745**	**189**	**$13,361**	**303**	**$28,106**

*Totals may not add because of rounding.

Increasing Management Capability. In addition to its projects in the primary care field, a major objective of the Commission's health program was to improve state and local capacity to plan, develop and manage health resources. A new monitoring process was developed as part of this approach to streamline paperwork and make it easier to follow the progress of projects toward their stated objectives. Eight of the thirteen Appalachian states implemented this process. Another activity was the sponsorship in the spring of 1977 of a regional conference on preventive health care which drew together health providers, academicians, policymakers and laymen to discuss the major health problems facing the Region and to seek new methods of improving the health of Appalachian children and adults through early education, screening and treatment.

Innovative Projects. Another objective of the health program was to test innovative approaches to health care delivery. Projects were funded in the areas of environmental health (water and sewage projects), preventive health (screening, diagnosis, immunizations and health education), emergency service (ambulances, communications systems and emergency medical training), manpower development (training of auxiliary personnel), mental health (community-oriented outpatient treatment), rehabilitation services (in the areas of speech, hearing, and other physical handicaps) and dental health. ■

an FY 77 health project

Nurse Practitioners Staff Hospital Emergency Room

Family nurse practitioners have become an essential element in health care, especially rural health care, over the last few years. Their ability (and that of their physician extender counterparts) to treat close to 80 percent of all the patients they see, has meant that many small clinics no longer need full-time physicians, who are often hard to attract to rural areas.

In Hiawassee, Georgia, the usual setup, where a nurse practitioner mans a rural clinic under the supervision of a physician who visits periodically, has been interestingly and successfully rearranged. Two nurse practitioners, both women, spend the majority of their working hours in the town's 42-bed hospital. They make rounds, take medical histories, give physical examinations and, above all, treat patients in the emergency room.

Mountain News, Hiawassee, Georgia

Nurse practitioner Roxanne Souther examines a patient.

Before the nurse practitioners became members of the hospital's medical team, nearly all of these responsibilities were handled by the area's three doctors, who also have their own practices, perform general surgeries, deliver babies and are on constant call from their patients. But two years ago, Dr. Lanier Nicholson, one of the doctors at the Towns County Hospital, decided that he and his two colleagues needed help with some of their work—namely, the work performed in the hospital. The hospital's administration agreed and together with the doctor sought a grant from the ARC to hire two local nurses and train them as family nurse practitioners. This "team medical practice demonstration" (the project's official title) has become another positive proof of the efficiency and effectiveness that nurse practitioners can bring to a primary health care program. Reflecting Governor Busbee's personal interest in developing better primary care for Georgians, the state included the project in its development plan for a second year.

The nurses at the Hiawassee hospital work under the same kind of standing orders as do all family nurse practitioners—in this case, orders approved and supervised by the hospital's three physicians. The nurses, who are hired by the hospital, spend several hours each week in the doctor's offices, where they work with prenatal patients, with elderly patients who have chronic health problems and on the work-up procedures for walk-in patients. But more and more of their time and skill is going toward treating people who come to the hospital's emergency room—which is steadily becoming more of a primary care clinic and less of an emergency department. Especially for the area's elderly and low-income residents, who cannot afford the fees

Mountain News, Hiawassee, Georgia

(Standing, left to right) Nurse practitioners Susan Pirkle and Roxanne Souther; (seated) nurse Jeane Harpe.

Mountain News, Hiawassee, Georgia

Nurse practitioners Roxanne Souther (left) and Susan Pirkle.

charged at a doctor's office, the emergency room is the first place they turn to in the case of illness.

"As more people began to use the emergency room for their everyday health needs," explains Susan Pirkle, one of the family nurse practitioners at Towns County Hospital, "the doctors were having to allot enormous amounts of time to hospital work. Both the doctors and their patients suffered from this. By hiring Roxanne Souther and me to staff the emergency room for most of the time (and we easily handle 95 percent of the patients who come to the emergency room), the doctors are less tied down and have more time to spend with the patients who need more complicated care."

Nurses Pirkle and Souther were selected by Dr. Nicholson and the hosiptal's administration from among the registered nurses on staff at the Towns County Hospital. They then obtained their training at the University of North Carolina in Asheville, after which they returned to Hiawassee for a six-month preceptorship (advanced training period) in the doctor's offices. During their preceptorship the nurses received additional on-the-job instruction from the three participating physicians. Since October 1977, both nurses have been working in the emergency room, where they practice independently, except, of course, in cases so serious as to necessitate attention from one of the physicians. The nurse practitioners say that the hospital staff and the patients seem to have accepted them very well.

Like nurse practitioners in the more usual free-standing primary care centers, the Hiawassee nurse practitioners see that their patients receive whatever follow-up care is needed and devote a good portion of their time to educating patients in preventive health care procedures. ■

Education

Vocational Education. The majority (82 percent) of ARC's investment in education in FY 77 was in vocational education projects, just as it had been the year before. Of the year's total of $23.9 million approved for projects, $19.6 million went for the support of vocational education projects. Beginning in 1976 the Appalachian states, in concert with the federal cochairman, decided to discourage use of ARC funds for new construction in favor of supporting operating projects that would make greater use of existing facilities. This shift by the Commission became even more pronounced in FY 77, when the number of operations projects nearly doubled over the previous year's total (see Table 5 on page 23). The reduction in brick-and-mortar investments is freeing money for selected operating projects designed to provide the occupational and academic training needed to qualify Appalachians for available jobs. Some projects funded during the year were especially aimed at providing adults with new or enhanced skills.

Those construction and equipment projects that were funded during the year were selected to further the Commission's two-pronged objective of matching training to the demands of the labor market and making educational projects more cost effective. Some examples:

- a regional rail training center in Pennsylvania designed to train more than 1,000 persons a year in the maintenance of railroad equipment.
- construction of two mock mines on the campuses of existing state vocational-technical schools in Kentucky to provide a realistic training environment for mine workers. This is one of many steps Governor Carroll has advocated in his efforts to maximize the state's role of major energy supplier to the nation.
- purchase of digital computer equipment for two Ohio regional education service agencies (RESAs) to give the RESAs access to the computer centers operated by the state department of education and the Metropolitan Education Council and enable them to provide their school districts with various computer services, such as student and transportation scheduling, payroll operations and budget accounting, and computer-assisted instruction, at reasonable cost.

Operating Projects. In 1977, the Commission funded many types of selected operating projects in the area of vocational and technical education, such as program expansions and revisions; career education projects; cooperative education projects; guidance, counseling, and placement services; and in-service education projects for vocational teachers.

An Ohio RESA (see page 24) program for deaf preschoolers.

Tommy Noonan

Demonstration Projects. In the 1975 amendments to the Appalachian Regional Development Act, Congress broadened the Commission's authority to support areawide demonstration projects, i.e., innovative projects designed to demonstrate new ways of solving educational problems. Under the new Congressional mandate, such demonstrations, which extended beyond the area of vocational education, were to "be selected with the involvement of all sectors of the community, including industry and labor." Among nonvocational demonstrations funded in 1977 were guidance and placement services aimed primarily at academic students, remedial programs designed to improve deficient academic skills, RESAs, and projects addressing specific educational needs identified by the Commission's member states.

An example of a project that represents all three of the above categories (a vocational operating project funded as a demonstration) is the Mississippi Appalachian Manpower Consortium described below. This regionwide consortium exemplifies a community-based program that reflects local views on needed job skills and probable employment opportunities.

Literacy Training. The fact that some Appalachians have not mastered basic academic skills has kept them out of the training courses they need to compete successfully in the job market. Several Appalachian states are therefore engaged in efforts to raise the level of literacy of their citizens. In North Carolina, for one, Governor Hunt has made improvement in reading skills a top priority of his administration. The state has allocated hundreds of thousands of dollars in recent years to upgrading the reading

Table 5
Education Projects Approved in Fiscal 1977
(in thousands of dollars)

	New		Continued		Total	
Type of Project	**No. of Projects**	**Amount**	**No. of Projects**	**Amount**	**No. of Projects**	**Amount**
Vocational Education						
Construction and Equipment	56	$15,277	n.a.		56	$15,277
Operations	13	1,175	30	$3,113	43	4,288
Total	**69**	**$16,452**	**30**	**$3,113**	**99**	**$19,565**
Other Education Projects						
Construction and Equipment	8	$2,010	n.a.		8	$2,010
Demonstrations	22	1,844	7	$516	29	2,360
Total	**30**	**$3,854**	**7**	**$516**	**37**	**$4,370**
Grand Total	**99**	**$20,306**	**37**	**$3,629**	**136**	**$23,935**

ability of its schoolage citizens, with special programs for children in the primary grades, the expert services of reading consultants for schools and their administrators and in-service learning opportunities for current teachers of reading.

Last June, it added an important element to this effort when two reading centers, in North Wilkesboro and Canton, were funded with an ARC demonstration grant of $200,000 and $50,000 from the state's educational budget. The centers serve the reading teachers of all 29 of North Carolina's Appalachian counties, which represent 32 individual school districts. They are particularly geared, however, to aiding teachers in grades four through twelve, where the need for additional training was made apparent by teachers' responses to a questionnaire that preceded the center's funding.

The centers offer three important services to full-time reading teachers: first, training in those areas where reading teachers find they need training; second, the chance to obtain official certification as teachers of reading, which is necessary for advancement; and, third, access to a complete media resource library of films, books and other materials that could be useful in the classroom.

A reading specialist, a media specialist and part-time secretary make up each center's staff, under the supervision of a regional consultant who is directly in charge of all reading programs in each of the state's eight educational regions.

South Carolina's Governor has also made raising the literacy level in his state a major thrust of his administration. Governor Edwards' objective is to raise the mean scores in reading and mathematics in South Carolina's six Appalachian counties to the national norms. As a first step in this direction, three reading and three mathematics laboratories in six selected schools in Anderson and Oconee counties were funded for the second year for low-achieving students at all three scholastic levels, elementary, junior and senior high school. Students are selected as participants on the basis of their performance on a diagnostic screening test. The program relies on a self-paced individualized program where each student progresses according to his or her own ability.

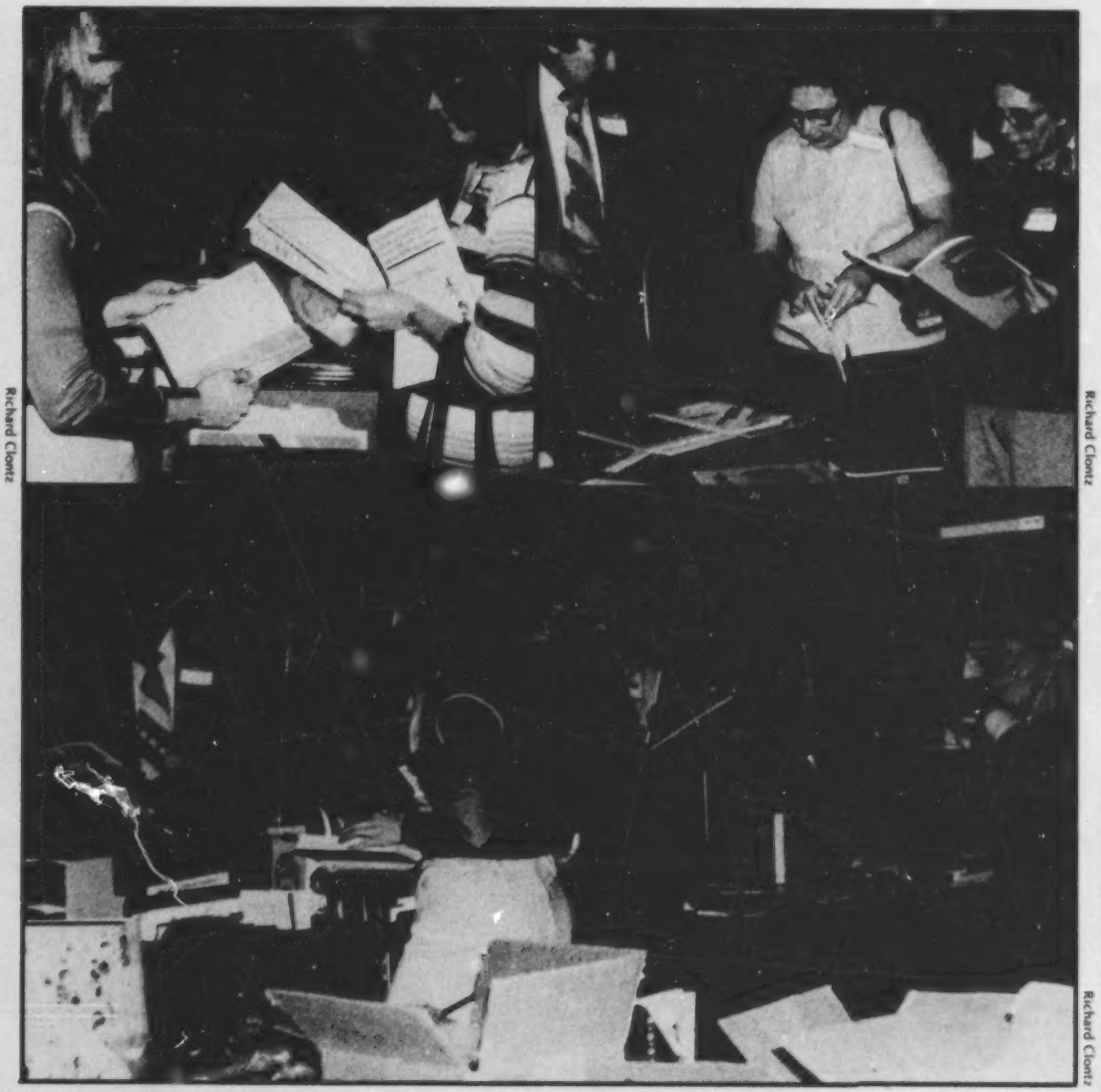
The Satellite Program. The Commission joined with the National Aeronautics and Space Agency and the National Institute of Education in sponsoring the Appalachian Education Satellite Project (AESP) in 1975-76. ATS-6, an applications technology satellite, transmitted in-service training courses for teachers, prepared at the AESP resource coordinating center at University of Kentucky in Lexington, to 15 sites throughout Appalachia. Most of the sites were operated by RESAs. Approximately 2,600 teachers participated in this demonstration phase.

The satellite project has been expanded to 30 additional receiving sites, including, in addition to RESAs, colleges, universities, local boards of education, local councils of government, hospitals, state education television stations and cable TV companies. In the period from September 1977 to August 1978, courses, workshops and information of a general educational nature will be broadcast via the satellite to an estimated 15,000-20,000 Appalachians. The courses will include at least nine graduate-level multimedia courses, the titles of which indicate how AESP is expanding the Commission's ability to provide human services programs:

Diagnostic and Prescriptive Reading Instruction
Teaching the Young Handicapped Child
Teaching the Talented and Gifted Child
Career Education in the Classroom
Emergency Medical Services for Public Agency Personnel
Arts and the Aged.

Both stages of the project were funded by grants from the National Institute of Education and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, with the ARC's financial contribution limited to salaries of Commission staff supervising the project. The workshops will range in subject matter from child abuse to a Small Business Administration seminar. Thirty-four institutions of higher learning in and near the Region have already agreed to offer credit for these courses, and more will probably join the network.

RESAs. The Commission has been instrumental in helping eleven of the Appalachian states develop viable RESA programs. (New York had already initiated its own regional system, BOCES—Boards of Cooperative Services—before the Commission's RESA program got under way.) The main purpose of the Region's RESAs is to provide cost-effective education services to groupings of school districts that could not afford such services on an individual basis. In addition to their participation in the satellite program, RESAs are offering their school districts such programs as early childhood education, media services, special education, staff development, adult basic education, talented and gifted (TAG) programs, community education and group purchasing. A map of the Region's 21 RESAs appears on the opposite page.



Richard Clontz

Richard Clontz

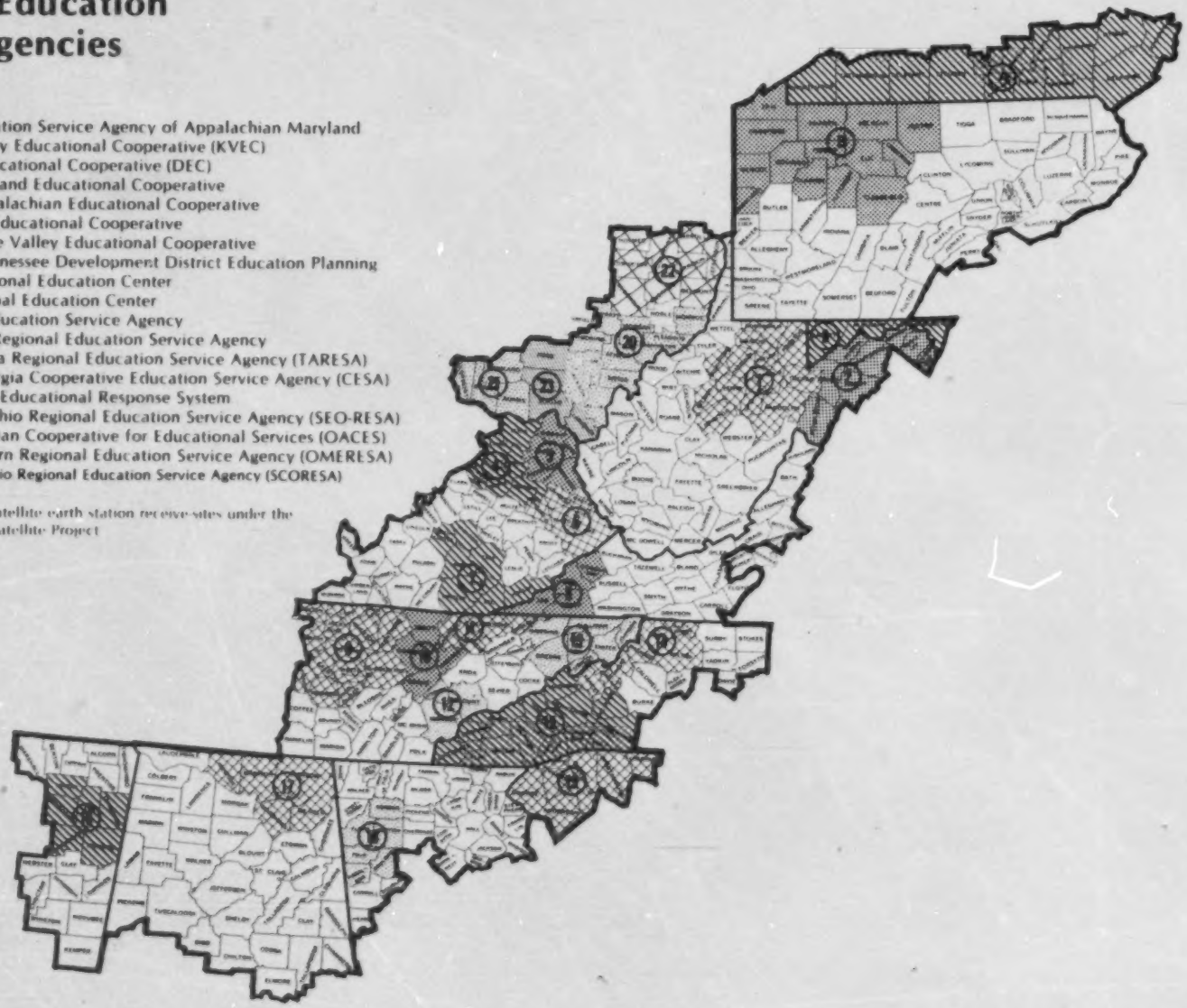
Richard Clontz

Teachers, aides and principals review materials from North Carolina's reading center resource library for possible use in the state's new essential skills laboratories.

Regional Education Service Agencies

1. RESA III
*2. RESA VIII
*3. Regional Education Service Agency of Appalachian Maryland
*4. Kentucky Valley Educational Cooperative (KVEC)
*5. Diversified Educational Cooperative (DEC)
6. Upper Cumberland Educational Cooperative
7. Tennessee Appalachian Educational Cooperative
*8. Clinch-Powell Educational Cooperative
9. Little Tennessee Valley Educational Cooperative
10. Upper East Tennessee Development District Education Planning
11. Northwest Regional Education Center
12. Western Regional Education Center
13. Three Rivers Education Service Agency
14. Gold Triangle Regional Education Service Agency
*15. Top of Alabama Regional Education Service Agency (TARESA)
16. Northwest Georgia Cooperative Education Service Agency (CESA)
17. South Carolina Educational Response System
*18. Southeastern Ohio Regional Education Service Agency (SEO-RESA)
*19. Ohio Appalachian Cooperative for Educational Services (OACES)
20. Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Education Service Agency (OMERESA)
21. South Central Ohio Regional Education Service Agency (SCORESA)

*These RESAs serve as satellite earth station receive-sites under the Appalachian Education Satellite Project

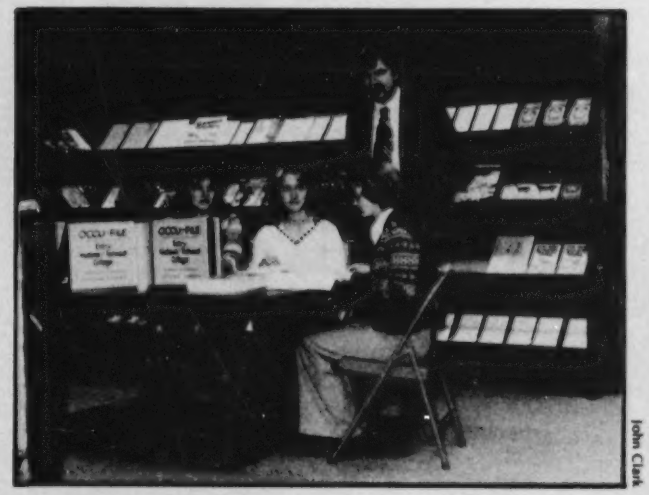


an FY 77 education project

Matching Job Openings and Training

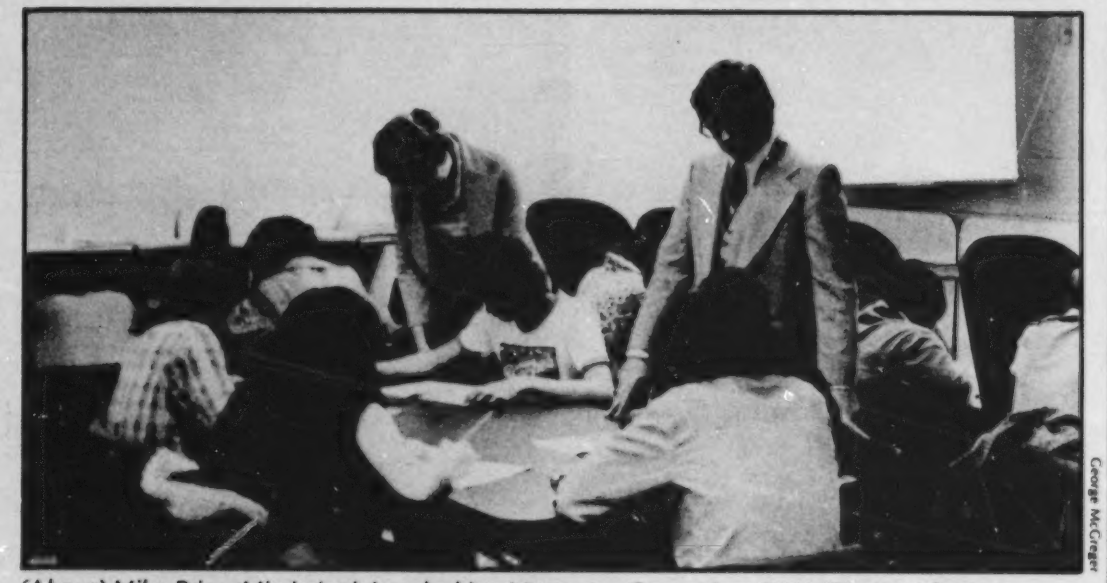
A major concern for the Region's educational system has been to make sure that the vocational training offered Appalachian students will prepare them for genuine job openings—that is, job openings that will exist when they get out of school—and, as the other side of the same coin, that enough students are being trained to fill the positions that industry will have. This has been a strong concern of Governor Cliff Finch of Mississippi. As a result a demonstration project now getting under way in Appalachian Mississippi shows promise of simplifying this problem for Mississippi's 20 Appalachian counties by producing current, up-to-date information on their manpower needs. At the same time, this project meets the requirements of the congressional mandate expressed in the 1975 amendments to the Appalachian Act that demonstration projects should involve "all sectors of the community, including industry and labor."

As the first part of this two-part project, in the planning of which Governor Finch played a leading role, all state agencies in Mississippi involved in providing trained manpower for industry are cooperating, with the Employment Security Commission as the lead agency, to develop a Mississippi manpower information system. The group will produce statewide population and employment estimates, by in-



John Clark

John Clark



George McGregor

(Above) Mike Price, Mississippi Appalachian Manpower Consortium (MAMC) counselor at Itawamba Junior College, helps clients (left) locate specific career information and (right) use the job bank; (below) Bobby Cox, MAMC counselor at Northeast Mississippi Junior College, supervises adults taking an interest inventory test.

Ed Rice

Michael Hendon (second from left), MAMC career counselor, has just completed a presentation on resume writing for the student body at Golden Triangle Vocational-Technical Center.

dustry, for 1985. Once these data are compiled, the Employment Security Commission, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, will go on to develop projections *by occupation* for the state, based on the national/state industry-occupation matrix system, which classifies industries and occupations by 201 industrial sectors. This information will then be deaggregated (broken down to reflect specific areas and jobs) for the 20 Appalachian counties in Mississippi. The end result will be a uniform set of occupational projections for the state and for Appalachian Mississippi.

The second part of the project, which is the point where ARC funding is concentrated, involves the establishment of the Mississippi Appalachian Manpower Consortium, a group of all local agencies and institutions providing manpower training, with three junior colleges in northeastern Mississippi (Itawamba Junior College, East Mississippi Junior College and the Northeast Mississippi Junior College) as the nucleus. The consortium will review the projections for Appalachian Mississippi established by the state agencies, from the point of view of their special local expertise and knowledge. Together, the consortium and the stage agencies will arrive at a joint set of projects which they agree upon; these will then be used in planning and developing training programs.

This information on future occupational openings is only half the story, however, since in order to coordinate manpower training, it is also necessary to know what the prospective supply of workers is by occupation. The consortium will be responsible for providing data which includes, for each occupation:

- the number completing related training
- the proportion of persons completing training who can be expected to seek entry into the occupation
- the number of workers who can be expected to transfer from other occupations
- the number of qualified persons not currently in the labor force who can be expected to seek employment in it
- the number of qualified inmigrants.

All of this is expected to produce a table of projections on labor supply and demand by occupation for Appalachian Mississippi from 1977 to 1985.

To help accumulate the necessary data, career resource and information centers are being formed at each of the three junior colleges. These centers are now working to supply data for the projections, but will eventually also provide all members of the community interested in jobs, better jobs or training programs with general career information, guidance, assessment and counseling services. A referral system linking manpower agencies and educational institutions in the area is also to be a part of this arrangement. ■

Child Development

The first ARC child development grants were made in 1970-71 to projects that planned how comprehensive services could best be delivered to children aged 0 to 6 in the Region. The child development program has always focused on developing the capacity of Appalachian states and communities to use existing federal programs to the fullest extent possible. Another major goal has been to promote coordination among agencies in order to reduce the duplication and fragmentation of services that have arisen because so many organizations work to help children in one way or another.

The child development program views the establishment of accessible preventive services to children and their families as essential to the development of the Region's human resources and thus inseparable from economic development. Child development projects funded are selected by the states to answer local needs or demonstrate innovative ways to deliver services, particularly in rural areas.

During fiscal 1977, 173 child development projects were funded by ARC for a total of $7.5 million; they ranged from pre- and postnatal care through family planning, pediatric health services (including screening, diagnosis, treatment, infant stimulation and protective services), special education, family and foster care, mental health services, training and education for child development staffs, to transportation.

Proposed Change in Project Funding. During the past year, legislation was proposed in Congress changing the length of time ARC child development projects could be funded. The amendment would permit child development demonstration projects to receive ARC funding for up to two years longer than the currently authorized maximum of five years if no federal, state or local funds were available to continue the demonstrations. This proposed legislation is the direct result of efforts by local community members and service providers who could not achieve financial self-sufficiency within the five-year period. The proposed legislation would also direct the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and ARC to study the source and nature of any problems that prevent self-sufficiency and to recommend to Congress solutions to these problems. Passage of the amendment seemed likely at the close of the fiscal year.*

Betty Milliner

A young student and a counselor at the ARC-funded Allan Cott School for emotionally disturbed children in Birmingham, Alabama.

*This amendment did become law on November 18, 1977, after the close of the 1977 fiscal year.

Evaluation. The Commission has contracted for a study to evaluate and compare three methods of delivering child development services in the Region: through (1) individual, free-standing providers, (2) central service—i.e., multiagency—complexes and (3) regional service networks. The study is expected to indicate the relative cost per child, unit cost of each type of service, and range and quality of services possible using each method, as well as to estimate how each method would affect the viability of projects once ARC funding ends. The new monitoring process described above in the health section (page 19) also being used on all Appalachian child development projects in the eight states that have implemented the process. It involves the use of standardized application forms that contain built-in information that will greatly simplify evaluation as each project evolves.

Computerization of Program Information. Pertinent computerized information on a number of ARC-funded child development projects in the Region is now available from the Commission, including service area statistics, project expenditures, types of services offered and staffing information.

Second Conference on the State of the Child. Under the sponsorship of Save the Children and the Southern Regional Education Board, a second conference on the state of children in Appalachia was held in June in Berea, Kentucky, for all of the Appalachian states. The conference included workshops on funding, administration and delivery of services. Technical and planning assistance was provided by the ARC child development and health staffs.

an FY 77 child development project

Volunteers plus Training Equal HELP for Children

Day-care centers that work with children from low-income families are often forced to operate in poorly equipped rooms with insufficient and poorly trained staffs. In 1976, in Greenville, South Carolina, the Greenville Urban Ministry, an association of church groups that has involved itself with social service issues throughout the city, identified ten such needy centers. All the centers surveyed were operated by church or neighborhood associations; most were located in small crowded church basements or otherwise inadequate facilities. These centers averaged a teacher/pupil ratio of 18 to 1. Most of the teachers in the centers had had little or no formal training in preschool child development. And, because low-income parents pay as little as six to eight dollars per week for child care, the centers did not have enough funds to supply much of anything beyond basic baby-sitting services.

Since the ministry's 1976 survey, however, some of the city's neediest day-care programs for low-income children have received assistance from the Coordinator of Volunteers for Child-Care Centers, a project formerly known as Project HELP, an ARC-financed program that is in its second funding year. Through the media, the project has enlisted volunteers from the Greenville area who are willing to undergo basic training in preschool child care methods and thereafter to use their training as aides in the city's centers. In its first year, the project attracted 30 volunteers, each of whom worked with a partner one day a week in one of three centers around the city. The volunteers spent their time with four- and five-year-olds who were about to enter kindergarten. They concentrated on helping the youngsters to develop certain fundamental learning patterns. In language skills, for example, they encouraged the children to communicate their thoughts orally by telling self-composed stories to a group or retelling stories that they had heard read by the teacher or played on records.

Greenville Urban Ministry

Children at the Springfield Baptist Church day care center in Greenville create their own music.

Greenville Urban Ministry

Mrs. Kempie Shepard, a volunteer at the Springfield center, discusses shapes and colors with a preschooler.

Project coordinator Jayne Crisp decided that in its second year the volunteer program (the volunteers receive no pay, of course; Ms. Crisp's salary comes from the ARC grant) could serve more efficiently if it concentrated on one center at a time rather than trying to work simultaneously with four centers (a fourth had joined the group in 1977).

"We spread ourselves too thin the first year," Ms. Crisp explains; "so we decided to revamp and spend five days a week for a period of three

months in each of the centers in turn. This system is working out very well. It also gives us an opportunity to provide some in-srvice training to each center's permanent staff." Training for the volunteers themselves is a built-in part of the program and takes place continuously as Ms. Crisp supervises each day's activities.

Many of the 25 volunteers currently in the project are senior citizens; some have had at least a little experience at teaching preschool youngsters. Besides working directly with the children, volunteers often make and repair useful toys and learning tools for the centers. The Commission grant furnishes funds for most of the necessary supplies and equipment (film strips, projectors and books) used in the project, but many of the most appreciated items are donations from Greenville citizens.

In addition to spending three months in each center, the project also provides other centers with the services of the Childevelop Mobile, a large trailer unit on loan from the state's Department of Social Services. The mobile unit contains audiovisual materials, toys, children's book and records, and other resources that the centers' teachers may call upon. Jayne Crisp drives the van to any needy center that requests it and tries to make the full round with the mobile unit every week.

Through the project, the ratio of adult to child in the four participating day-care centers—for the four- and five-year-old age groups—has been significantly improved, at least for three months each year. And Jayne Crisp is now beginning to spend more of her time and energy in developing sound in-service assistance for the centers' regular teachers.

"Most of the staff persons haven't had a bit of training," she says, "and they don't have opportunities to get any for themselves. Many of the teachers are locked in by the same kinds of financial worries that affect the children's families. So we are bringing services and training to them. They need it desperately and, more importantly, they have let us know that they want help as much as they need it."

Greenville Urban Ministry

When Jayne Crisp and the van arrive at a center, the children are eager to help.

Greenville Urban Ministry

Maurice Hughes, a volunteer at the Springfield Baptist Church day care center, helps a child assemble a puzzle.

Chapter 4

Energy, Environment and Natural Resources

Ever since the 1973 oil embargo and the resultant national concern over the supply of energy, ARC has attempted to help the nation achieve an acceptable level of energy independence by assisting the Region to accelerate coal production. At the same time, ARC insists that this increased coal production be accompanied by protection of the Region's fragile environment from damage, repair of the extensive environmental damage of the past, and a balance between the new coal production and long-range economic development and diversification. Many of the Commission's efforts are directed at helping Appalachian communities deal with the impact of the new and expanded energy production, which is creating massive needs for additional public facilities of all sorts. Another major role played by the Commission involves serving as an advocate for Appalachia's interests by explaining the Region's needs and problems to appropriate state and federal officials, including members of Congress.

During fiscal 1977 the energy, environment and natural resources program continued four major types of activities initiated in earlier years to further the objectives outlined above:

- assembling information on the location, size and timing of present and probable future energy investments in the Region
- planning and directing research projects
- promoting cooperation with the state and federal agencies responsible for energy development
- supervising reclamation projects designed to repair environmental damage done to the Region in the past.

Research Projects

The following projects are completed or near completion. Reports will soon be available in limited quantities.

Assessment of Western Coal Development

Devonian Shale, Coal Seam and Similar Special Appalachian Gas Energy Prospects and Opportunities

Natural Hazards

Federal, State and Local Regulatory Powers Affecting Energy Processing and Related Development in the Appalachian Region

Guidebook for Regional and State Environmental Analysis of Projects in Appalachia

Coal Haul Roads in Appalachia*

Transportation of Energy Commodities.*

Refinement of the regional energy model, designed to estimate which fuels, from which sources and in what amounts would be used under various sets of circumstances, also continued during the year. The study of energy capital requirements is continuing, with completion expected during fiscal 1978.

During the year, three research projects were initiated, each scheduled for completion during fiscal 1978. The first is examining the making of energy decisions in Appalachia and will attempt to determine how the relationships between electric utilities and state and federal regulators can be improved so that proposals for the expansion of utilities can be reviewed more rapidly and effectively. A second is examining the feasibility of the cooperative concept for small coal-mining operations. Cooperative organization of coal cleaning and marketing has been suggested as a possible means of improving the financial viability of small mine operations. A third study will examine the technical, economic and legal issues surrounding the use of coal slurry pipelines in Appalachia. The study will also address the advisability of introducing a new mode of coal transport into the Region.

Environmental Restoration Projects

The Appalachian Regional Development Act permits the Commission to fund a variety of projects to deal with past environmental damage to the Region, including sealing and filling voids in abandoned coal mines, extinguishing and controlling underground and outcrop mine fires, sealing abandoned oil and gas wells, and controlling or abating mine drainage pollution and reclaiming surface mine areas and mine waste banks.

During fiscal 1977, six such projects were approved for a total of $2.3 million: two mine projects, two subsidence projects and a mine refuse bank project, all in Pennsylvania, and a mine pollution project in Ohio. ■

*See page 4 for a discussion of these studies.

two long-term environment/enterprise development projects

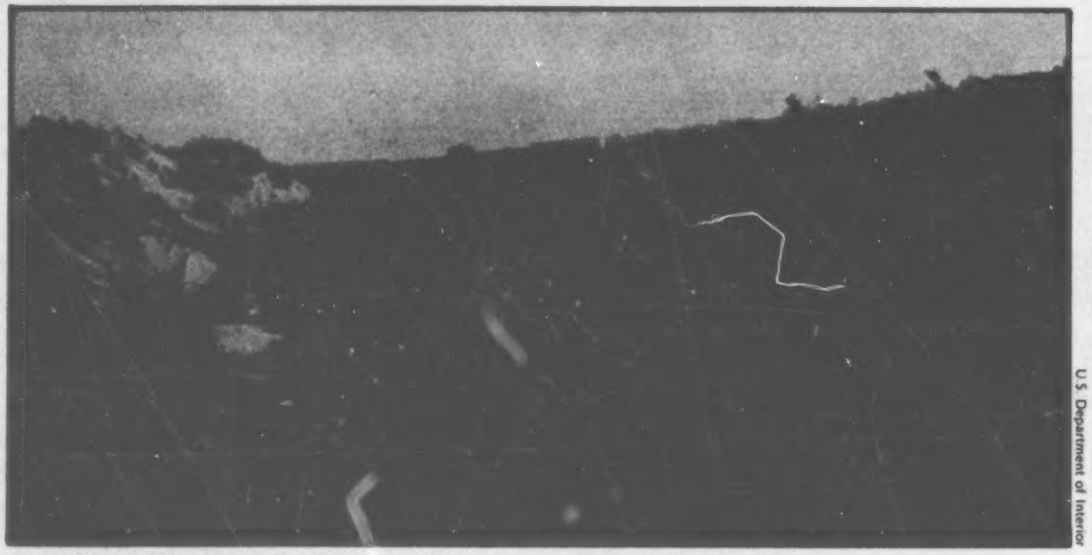
There'll Be Some Changes Made

In Coshocton, Ohio, and Delano, Pennsylvania, two ambitious surface-mine-reclamation/industrial development projects have turned some of the thousands of acres of scarred, marginal land in Appalachia into economically productive sites that are proving to be assets to their areas. With the aid of ARC funds and unique public-private partnerships involving federal, state, local and private organizations pulling together for economic development, these two northern Appalachian communities have followed similar plans for making industrial parks out of abandoned strip-mined lands.

Coshocton Site. In its seventh year, the multifaceted Coshocton project has made use of ARC, state, county and local funds. It serves as an example of how a whole range of ARC programs, from environmental protection through road building, facility construction and enterprise development to LDD planning assistance, can be combined in one project with major economic impact and reflects Governor Rhodes' long-standing commitment to self-help projects.

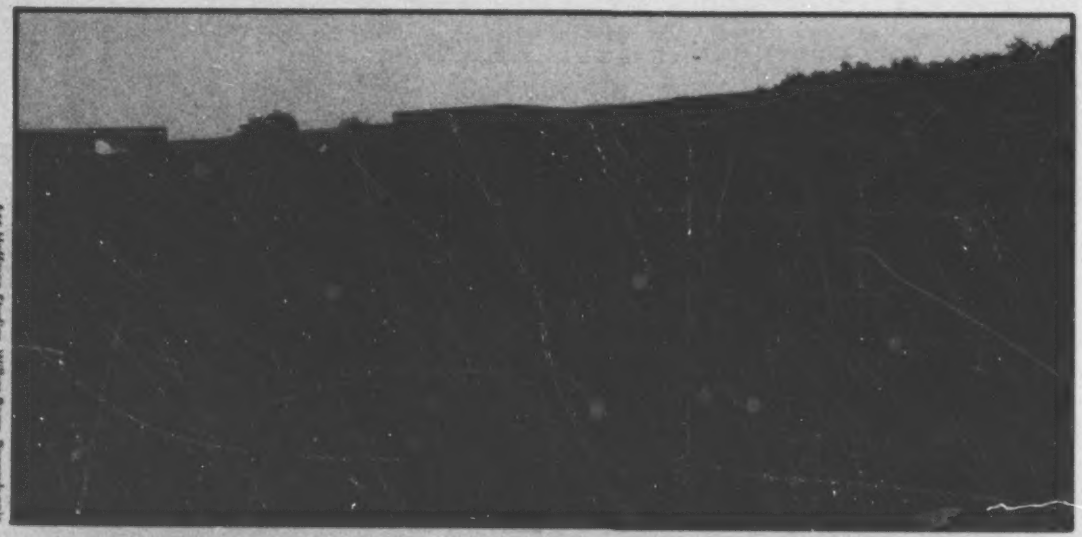
Coshocton County, a hilly county with little level land suitable for industrial development, owned a 350-acre site damaged by strip mining. Spurred by the realization that a usable industrial site might be created out of this liability and encouraged by the state and the local LDD, the Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association (OMEGA), the county asked for and received

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources



U.S. Department of Interior

Two views of the strip-mined site at Delano, Pennsylvania, before reclamation.



Ace Hoffmen Studios, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

U.S. Department of Interior

(Above) The Delano site during backfilling for reclamation; (below) the completed Delano site showing the industrial park.

ARC funds for reclamation. Today approximately 26 acres are being used for the Coshocton County airport runways and administration buildings. The remainder is to be developed into industrial sites in three stages, of which one is completed and the second under way. Two industries have already moved onto the site. ARC assistance has helped to bring to the site an adequate access road as well as water and sewer facilities for Stage I; more such facilities are planned for later stages.

In fiscal 1977 ARC funds were used to drill a gas well on the reclaimed land. If the well is productive, the contract calls for profits from it to be used to drill a second well, and profits from that to drill a third—all the site can legally accommodate. Profits from the third would be used to repay ARC and—if they were large enough—to support additional economic development in the county.

Delano Site. An 80-acre tract covered by abandoned strip mines and spoil piles was acquired in 1967 by Delano Township, in a Pennsylvania area near Interstate 81 and a main east-west highway, Route 80. Under the aegis of the Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania, the area's LDD, the land was reclaimed with ARC and state funds, and an industrial park built for the benefit of 15 nearby communities. A local nonprofit industrial development corporation has raised enough money to erect shells for industrial buildings. The net result has been to attract four new industries (two in the park and two adjacent to it) and create many new jobs in an area that had suffered severe unemployment as the result of the decline of the anthracite mining industry. ■

Chapter 5

Local Development Districts

A basic ingredient in the ARC program is local participation in setting priorities and determining needs. It is the multicounty local development districts (LDDs) to which the states and ultimately the Commission turn to discover what the citizens of the Region regard as their major problems and what solutions they believe should be attempted.

Since 1974 the 69 LDDs now organized and operating in Appalachia have covered the entire area of the Region (see map and list on pages 00). The LDDs receive a portion of their administrative funding from ARC. Joining counties and communities together to seek areawide (LDD-wide) solutions to areawide problems, these organizations are able to set for themselves jointly objectives that many times would be beyond the reach of any individual community or county.

Sample LDD Activities

Typical of the many kinds of activities in which LDDs participate for the benefit of their members are these recent LDD projects in various parts of the Region:

- preparation of a comprehensive plan for the use of land, community facilities, public utilities and transportation facilities, together with suggested methods of financing the plan, for the town of Arab, Alabama
- hiring of a regional industrial development specicalist in mid-eastern Ohio to help the LDD's member counties acquire whatever is necessary to make industrial sites attractive to industry
- reclamation of selected abandoned strip-mined land in three southwest Virginia counties
- production of a color-coded map from satellite images showing eight categories of land use throughout seven North Carolina counties
- sponsoring a study of ways to stop heat loss and cut production costs in industries in Jamestown, New York
- cooperation with and guidance for a RESA that offers Ohio school districts cooperative purchasing of supplies, legal services and employment counseling for students
- sponsorship of a Maryland labor-management committee whose function is to eliminate potential labor-management problems.

Areawide Action Program

During fiscal 1977, a number of LDDs in all of the Appalachian states engaged in areawide action programs (AAPs). An AAP is a consolidated investment program that analyzes an LDD's assets and problems, identifies its needs and recommends projects in order of priority for funding. Each AAP consists of two major parts. The first section assesses problems and needs and outlines relevant development policies and strategies, The second section establishes priorities and sets forth a long-term (multiyear) schedule of funding, listing the expected funding source for the proposed projects and programs. The AAP describes how all such projects and programs fit into the framework of multicounty, state and ARC strategies and priorities.

It is the LDD board, assisted by its staff and in consultation with affected public and private interests, that is responsible for developing and approving the AAP. AAP preparation is a continuous process, requiring constant updating and revision as events supersede old priorities and make new ones essential. The AAP process enables local development districts to participate even more actively in the total ARC development planning process, to play a bigger role in the state development process and to affect areawide investment policies. The AAP recommends how best to use all available funding sources. It serves as a basis for future assessment and program evaluation.

During the year the Commission issued a publication, *Areawide Action Program,* designed to serve as a guide to the preparation and use of the AAP process.

The FY 77 AAPs prepared by Appalachian LDDs were successful in synthesizing planning activities with implementation programs and bringing them together into a single process. All 69 LDDs have made plans to incorporate the process into their FY 78 work program.

With the help of the AAP process, the LDDs are becoming more involved in the total ARC development planning process and are making an increasingly valuable contribution to the adoption of coordinated investment policies. With their unique ability to know the opportunities within their borders and to bring private enterprise, local governments and the state together to capitalize on these opportunities, they are an invaluable part of the ARC partnership. ■

an FY 77 LDD program

The AAP Process at Work in Georgia

Sam Dayton directs the Georgia Mountains Planning and Development Commission, an LDD that encompasses 13 counties in the mountainous northeastern section of the state. Dayton is a long-time supporter and promoter of areawide action programming, the precursor of which, he says, ten years ago was called comprehensive planning.

"The areawide action program (AAP) that we've developed," Dayton explains, "is simply a process of solving problems. We feel that our plan is truly a public one, that is, it addresses the real problems of real people."

Like all of the state's AAPs, the Georgia Mountains AAP is structured so that its various components fit into the categories of the state's annual budget. These categories are: intellectual development, human development, transportation, economic development, protection of person and property, natural resources and environment, and general government. By aligning its total effort with the state's seven priorities, the LDD helps to eliminate a major problem facing all planning endeavors—the duplication of services—and to guarantee the creation of strong programs that effectively serve an area's total need.

All programs and projects in the Georgia Mountains AAP have arisen from the expressed needs of the LDD's member counties. These counties all share the feeling of one county official, who states that "any assistance provided through the APDC [the Georgia term for an LDD] should be requested by a local elected official." As a result, such local priorities as child health care, child development, aid for the elderly and technical assistance for local governments are prominent features of the AAP.

The 1977 AAP of Georgia Mountains includes among its programs preparation of a handbook on site selection, analysis, design and development for the use by local developers, the construction of the vocational education wing of the Towns County comprehensive high school, to which ARC made a $208,000 grant, and the continuation of the Georgia Mountains Transit System, which provides transportation services between the city of Gainesville and several smaller cities. The regional data processing system, which supplies many counties and municipalities with their assessments of taxable property, prints of tax digests, billing and collection services and, in some instances, the recording and billing of utilities, is an LDD project that has saved local units of governments money and provided them with up-to-date rapid services that would have been prohibitively expensive on an individual basis.

By making the area's programs and projects part of a long-range plan with priorities clearly spelled out, the Georgia Mountains AAP, insists Sam Dayton, "has proved to be an invaluable asset not only to us, the planners, but also to the people who benefit most from our variety of programs, the residents of our counties." ■

Larry Griffeth, The Gainesville Times

Georgia Mountains holds an annual fun fest for senior citizens. Pictured above: a crocheting-for-speed contest.

Chapter 6

Research and Evaluation

A vital part of the Commission's overall development program, and one mandated by Congress, is to conduct the research required for the compilation of accurate information about the Region and its problems, to prepare comprehensive and coordinated plans for development and to evaluate the Commission's programs and goals. This evaluation process enables ARC to know when old strategies and programs must be modified and when new ones must be adopted, and keeps the Commission flexible enough to meet the changing conditions of the Region.

Planning

State development plans were a major focus of attention in fiscal 1977. Always part of ARC policy, the state development plans became an official requirement in 1975. The plans establish long-range planning and budgeting goals for the Appalachian area within each state. The plans must describe their goals from two perspectives: the plan's relationship to the overall objectives and priorities of the state, and the role of LDDs within the state in developing the plan.

The Commission is also working on a regional development plan which will identify long-range development goals for all three levels of ARC involvement—federal, state and local. In its mandate to the Commission to develop such a plan, Congress made it clear that this was to be a changing, not a static, document, one subject to continual review and revision. A major element of the plan is a statement of multistate goals, objectives and development strategies for Appalachia, which was close to completion at the end of the fiscal year. The policies presented in this statement are intended to provide guidance to the states in preparing their development plans and to the development districts in drawing up their areawide action programs.

Other elements of the regional plan process include:

- policies developed and recommended by regionwide conferences, such as the Appalachian conference on balanced growth and economic development, to be held in Charleston, West Virginia, in October 1977. Each of the conference task forces is expected to produce a series of recommendations.*
- the statement of Commission policy and guidelines for program administration set forth in the ARC Code.

*The October-November 1977 issue of *Appalachia*, the journal of the Appalachian Regional Commission, describes the conference, its recommendations and the resolutions passed by ARC as a result of it. This issue is available upon request to the Commission

Robert Dyer

Planning is an important part of the activities of local development districts. (Above) Harry Smock, executive director of the Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association, addresses the local Industrial Development Advisory Committee.

- finding policies of the Commission as they are expressed in each fiscal year's budget plan submitted to the Office of Management and Budget and the program budget submitted to the appropriations committees of Congress.
- the development policies of the Appalachian states included in their current development plans and investment programs, which are approved annually by the Commission. The objectives, needs and priorities of the plans and the investment programs are summarized each year in an *Abstracts* volume.
- the basic data and analysis of the Region's economic and social condition included in the annual publications, *Appalachia—A Reference Book* and *Appalachia—An Economic Report.*

The Commission staff played a major role in the development of topics for the Appalachian conference on balanced growth and economic development. Five topics were selected for in-depth study by recognized experts, who are to present papers at the conference on these major issues of concern:

the structure of federalism
energy and its socioeconomic impacts
jobs, income and human services
environment and natural resources
private sector involvement.

Task forces will then discuss the issues and draw up a series of recommendations for each.

Evaluation and Monitoring

A monitoring and evaluation program has been developed to help the states monitor and evaluate projects funded by ARC in all areas of the Commission's program. Eleven of the 13 states are participating in the program, which is intended eventually to help ARC develop an inventory of all projects funded since 1965 and to maintain continuous up-to-date information on current and future projects.

William Gaston

Energy was selected as one of the main topics of the Appalachian balanced growth and economic development conference. (Above) An Appalachian Power Company generating plant at Clinch River, Virginia.

Research

As part of its effort to determine what changes are occurring in the Region at any given time, the Commission maintains current statistical information on population changes, per capita income and employment and unemployment figures for the Appalachian states. Most of this information is available for individual counties and LDDs as well as for the Appalachian portions of states. Current information on these indicators can be of great importance to states in determining the desirability and validity of proposed projects.

Much of this information, together with some statistics on education, health, housing, natural resources and local governments, was included in *Appalachia—A Reference Book,* published by the Commission during fiscal 1977. The publication includes many tables, maps and graphics. It is planned that this publication will be updated annually.

The Commission engages in research on many topics related to its program and to the needs of the Region as part of its ongoing regional plan activities, in order to assist in policy and program development for the Region. Most of these research studies have been described in earlier chapters.

Research continued on a major study dealing with Appalachian migration. The study examines current migration patterns and their implications, characteristics of migrants and the impact of ARC programs on migration out of the Region.

Chapter 7
Finances

One of the unique features of the Appalachian program is that, along with the federal government, state and local bodies participate to a significant extent in its financing. Although the federal government to date has contributed 58 percent of the funds for all Appalachian projects, state and local sources have furnished the rest of the funds.

Authorizations and Appropriations

The federal share of the financing first requires authorizations, which are amounts provided by law setting a ceiling on funds that may be appropriated. These authorizations have been stated in two-year periods for nonhighway programs. Appropriations are made annually for Appalachian programs within the ceilings provided by these authorizations.

Table 6 at the right summarizes the appropriations made under each biennial authorization. These appropriations through fiscal year 1978 totaled $3,534.4 million, of which $2,111.0 million was for the Appalachian highway program.

The highway program, initially authorized for an amount of $840 million through 1971, has received increases in authorized mileage and appropriations so that $2,930 million dollars is now authorized through 1981 (see Table 7 on page 39). The latest change was authorized in the 1975 amendments, which increased the amount of $180 million previously authorized for 1978 to $250 million and gave a proportionately larger share to the Central Appalachian states. This subregional amount is based on a modified version of the formula previously used to allocate supplemental grants (Section 214) funds to each state. The Section 214 formula takes into account the population, land area and per capita income of each state. To determine the subregional amount for each state, the Section 214 formula was altered to make the allocation for the Central Appalachian states 44 percent higher than it would have been using the straight Section 214 formula. This reflects the fact that per capita income in Central Appalachia in 1972 (the most recent year for which figures were then available) was approximately 44 percent below that of the Region as a whole. The largest share of the subregional amount, on a per capita basis,

Table 6

Appalachian Authorizations and Appropriations for Highway and Nonhighway Programs and Administrative Expenses

(in millions of dollars)

	Highway	Nonhighway	Administrative Expenses	Total Appropriations
1965-67				
Authorizations	–	$ 250.0	$ 2.4	
Appropriations	$ 300.0	163.4	2.4	$ 465.8
1968-69				
Authoriations	–	170.0	1.7	
Appropriations	170.0	130.3	1.6	301.9
1970-71				
Authorizations	–	268.5	1.9	
Appropriations	350.0	234.5	1.9	586.4
1972-73				
Authorizations	–	282.0	2.7	
Appropriations	380.0	260.0	2.3	642.3
1974-75				
Authorizations	–	294.0	3.3	
Appropriations	315.0	248.5	3.2	566.7
1976-77				
Authorizations	–	340.0	4.6	
Appropriations	384.7	256.5	4.3	645.5
1978-79				
Authorizations	–	300.0	5.0	
Appropriations[1]	211.3	112.4	2.1	323.7
Total Appropriations	**$2,111.0**	**$1,405.6**	**$17.8**	**$3,534.4**

[1]FY 1978 only

Table 7
Appalachian Highway Authorizations
(in millions of dollars)

Appalachian Legislation	Period Covered	Amount of Authorization Added	Amount of Authorization Cumulative
1965 Act	through 1971	$840.0	$ 840.0
1967 Amendments	through 1971	175.0	1,015.0
1969 Amendments	through 1973	150.0	1,165.0
1971 Amendments	through 1978	925.0	2,090.0
1975 Amendments	through 1981	840.0	2,930.0

Cumulative authorization through 1978: $2,160.0 million.

Cumulative appropriation through 1978: $2,111.0 million.

went to the Central Appalachian portions of states—$5.24 per person: the next largest to Southern Appalachia—$2.29 per person; and the smallest to Northern Appalachia—$1.47 per person.

It is intended that the subregional portion of the single allocation be used by the states in conformity with a subregional development strategy developed by and agreed to by all the states within the subregion. If a state belongs to two subregions, it receives two subregional amounts and helps develop two separate subregional strategies.

Table 8
Appalachian Regional Development Programs Appropriations by Program
(in thousands of dollars)

Section of Act and Program	For Two-Year Fiscal Period 1965-66-67	1968-69	1970-71	1972-73	By Fiscal Year 1974	1975	1976	Transition Quarter	1977	Cumulative through 1977	1978 to Date
Area Development Programs	–	–	–	–	–	125,000	117,500	8,000	109,500	1,173,791	105,000
202 Health Demonstration	23,500	21,400	76,000	94,000	43,000	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
211 Vocational Education Facilities	16,000	26,000	49,000	53,500	25,000	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
214 Supplemental Grants	75,000	66,450[2]	82,500[3]	75,500	34,000	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
205 Mine Area Restoration	22,600[1]	335[2]	9,000	15,000	4,556[4]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
Fish and Wildlife	1,450[1]	–	–	–	–						
Subtotal	**$138,550**	**$114,185**	**$216,500**	**$238,000**	**$106,556**	**$125,000**	**$117,500**	**$ 8,000**	**$109,500**	**$1,173,791**	**$105,000**
207 Housing Fund	–	2,000	2,000	4,000	1,500	–	–	–	–	9,500	–
302 Research and LDD	5,250	4,600	13,000	18,000	7,500	8,500	8,500	4,500	8,500	78,350	7,400
203 Land Stabilization	10,000	6,115[2]	3,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,115	–
204 Timber Development	600[1]	–	−42[4]	–	–	–	–	–	–	558	–
212 Sewage Treatment	6,000	1,400	–	–	556[5]	–	–	–	–	6,844	–
206 Water Resources Survy	3,000	2,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,000	–
Total, Nonhighway	**$163,400**	**$130,300**	**$234,458**	**$260,000[6]**	**$115,000**	**$133,500**	**$126,000**	**$12,500**	**$118,000**	**$1,293,158**	**$112,400**
201 Highways	300,000	170,000	350,000	380,000	155,000	160,000	162,200	37,500	185,000	1,899,700	211,300
Total Program	**$463,400**	**$300,300**	**$584,458**	**$640,000**	**$270,000**	**$293,500**	**$288,200**	**$50,000**	**$303,000**	**$3,192,858**	**$323,700**
Administrative Expenses	2,390	1,596	1,900[4]	2,330	1,492	1,747	1,870	495	1,925	15,745	2,075
Grand Total	**$465,790**	**$301,896**	**$586,358**	**$642,330**	**$271,492**	**$295,247**	**$290,070**	**$50,495**	**$304,925**	**$3,208,603**	**$325,775**

[1]Adjusted for transfer to non-Appalachian programs of $400,000 each program.
[2]Adjusted for reprogramming actions.
[3]Includes $8.5 million 1971 Supplemental Appropriations Act for airport projects.
[4]Adjusted for transfer of $42,000 prior year balance to administrative expenses.
[5]Includes $15 million supplemental Agnes Flood appropriation ($11,000 Section 205; $3,500 Section 302; $1,500 Section 207).
[6]Adjusted for transfer of $556,000 from Section 212 to Section 205.
[7]Included in area development program total above.

The method of allocating highway funds has remained unchanged. This method has essentially been proportioned upon the remaining dollar amounts needed by each state to complete segments of the highway corridors needing improvement in that state.

No change was proposed in the allocation process for the program of research, demonstration and support of local development districts.

The change in allocation of funds was not accompanied by a change in the type of projects eligible for assistance. The chief effect of the change was and will be to give the states more flexibility in determining their nonhighway funding priorities in a particular year. By combining the four major nonhighway programs into a single allocation, a state could, for example, use all of its base allocation for vocational education, or it might divide the allocation among the projects for each of the four program areas in whatever proportion best fitted its development strategy in a particular year.

Table 8 on page 39 provides appropriation data for each of the Appalachian programs from 1965 through 1977.

Sources of Funding

A look at the distribution of total costs among the various sources of funds (Table 9 below) reveals the degree to which the federal-state partnership is reflected in the funding sources as well as in the decision-making process. Appalachian and other federal funds have made up 58.35 percent of the total costs of all Appalachian projects (58.6 percent of highway projects and 58.2 percent of nonhighway projects). The remainder of the money comes from state, local and/or private funds, so that the two partners, the federal government on the one hand and the state-local-private funds on the other, have invested almost equally in the program.

During 1977, the share of federal funding increased slightly. For this fiscal year, federal funding of the highway program comprised 68.8 percent, as compared to a cumulative percentage of 58.6 percent since the beginning of the program. The federal share of the nonhighway program was also higher, 65.5 percent, compared to a cumulative federal share of 58.2 percent.

The pattern of distribution of approved projects by category for the Region as a whole shows that the states still place high priority on the development of human resources. Project approvals of all nonhighway projects totaled slightly under $125 million in 1977. About $65 million or slightly over 50 percent of these ARC funds was used for human service (health, child development, vocational and other education) programs. In the human services area, the health programs had the largest amount of funding approved: $28 million, or over 22 percent, with vocational education utilizing nearly $20 million, or almost 16 percent (see Table 10 on page 42).

Table 9

Distribution of Total Costs Among Various Sources of Funds for Approved Projects

(in thousands)

	Highway Projects								Nonhighway Projects							
	1977 Program				Cumulative through 1977				1977 Program				Cumulative through 1977			
Appalachian Funds	$194.0	68.8%			$1,885.1	58.6%			$124.8	33.6%			$1,313.3	32.0%		
Other Federal Funds	—	—			—	—			118.7	32.0			1,073.6	26.2		
Total			$194.0	68.8%			$1,885.1	58.6%			$243.5	65.6%			$2,386.9	58.2%
State Funds	87.3	31.0			1,326.7	41.2			21.8	5.9			406.3	9.9		
Local Funds	0.6	0.2			6.2	0.2			105.8	28.5			1,309.2	31.9		
Total			87.9	31.2			1,332.9	41.4			127.6	34.4			$1,715.5	41.8
Total Eligible*			$281.9	100.0%			$3,218.0	100.0%			$371.1	100.0%			$4,102.4	100.0%

*Ineligible costs of projects which are not eligible for matching federal grants and which must be borne by the applicants
Note: Through September 30, 1977, there was approximately $500 million in ineligible projects costs for nonhighway programs.

Robert Rathe

Support for vocational education programs is a major ARC investment. (Above) A course in deep-mine electricity at the Hazard (Kentucky) Vocational Technical School.

The program category where the greatest amount of funding was approved was community development, with nearly $40 million or about 32 percent of the total amount. The community development program led in ability to attract or to be used with other federal and state and local funds, with $39.7 million of ARC funds resulting in a total eligible project cost level of $204 million. While this is an admirable showing, it should be noted that the totals are high in part because of a number of large waste treatment projects where the ARC contribution, when compared to large EPA and local contributions, was quite modest.

Supplemental Grants

One of the features of the Appalachian legislation specifically designed to help Appalachian states and local communities participate in more federal programs for construction of public facilities is the supplemental grant program authorized under Section 214.

Because many Appalachian states and communities have low tax bases, it is difficult for them to come up with the matching share required by law in many programs before federal funds can be granted. Although they were eligible in all other ways for grants for the construction of basic public facilities, before the existence of the ARC they often could not take advantage of a number of federal programs because they could not provide the matching funds.

Under Section 214, the federal share in grant programs may be raised from the usual 30 to 66 percent to as much as 80 percent of the cost of construction, so that a state or community can participate by putting up as little as 20 percent.

Table 10
Projects Approved in Fiscal Year 1977 by Program Category
(in thousands)

Program Category	ARC Funds	Percentage of Total ARC Funds	Basic Funds	State and Locals Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Health	$28,174	22.6%	$3,521	$30,373	$62,068
Child Development	12,336	9.9	9,346	9,028	30,710
Vocational Education	19,703	15.8	1,330	12,296	33,330
Other Education	4,371	3.5	568	6,733	11,673
Community Development	39,748	31.8	101,436	63,130	204,314
Housing	5,030	4.0	102	461	5,593
Energy, Environment and Natural Resources	2,319	1.9	0	977	3,296
Special Demonstrations and Other Programs	5,549*	4.4	2,131	2,047	9,727
Local Development District Planning and Administration	4,695	3.8	0	1,683	6,378
Research and Technical Assistance	2,898**	2.3	244	864	4,007
Total	**$124,824**	**100%**	**$118,678**	**$127,592**	**$371,096**

*Includes $99 thousand in Commission-wide special demonstrations.
**Includes $865 thousand in Commission-wide research and technical assistance.
Columns may not add because of rounding.

Table 11
Types of First-Dollar Projects Approved under Section 214 in Fiscal Year 1977

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Dollar Amount (in thousands)
Hospitals	4	$ 514
Other Health Facilities	8	1,629
Sewage Treatment	7	1,030
Water	19	5,754
Solid Waste	9	1,418
Neighborhood Facilities	9	1,342
Recreation and Community Improvement	2	199
Higher Education	4	1,051
Library	3	767
Industrial Site Development	7	2,335
Total	**72**	**$16,039**

Table 12

Supplemental Grant Projects Approved by Type of Program

	1977 Program			Cumulative through 1977		
	No. of Projects	Amount (in thousands of dollars)	Percent	No. of Projects	Amount (in thousands of dollars)	Percent
Community Development						
Water System	62	$19,903	41%	277	$ 70,670	15%
Water and Sewer	13	3,235	7	63	16,605	3
Waste Treatment	28	7,801	16	394	72,125	15
Solid Waste	9	1,670	3	30	4,821	1
Recreation and Tourism	10	1,525	3	106	15,772	3
Community Improvement	1	116	–	7	2,552	1
Industrial Site Development	13	3,875	8	31	7,170	2
Neighborhood Facilities	9	1,868	4	37	4,366	1
Airports	–	– –	–	147	18,169	4
Other	1	105	–	10	1,462	–
Subtotal	**146**	**$40,098**	**83%**	**1,102**	**$213,712**	**44%**
Education						
Vocational Education	29	$2,597	5%	537	$ 78,651	16%
Higher Education	3	1,161	2	238	57,666	12
Libraries	2	768	2	129	13,869	3
ETV and NDEA	–	– –	–	99	14,574	3
Subtotal	**34**	**$4,526**	**9%**	**1,003**	**$164,760**	**34%**
Health Facilities	17	$3,408	7	447	$106,779	22
Total	**197**	**$48,032**	**100%**	**2,552**	**$485,251**	**100%**

In 1971 the Act was amended to permit Section 214 funds to be used also as first-dollar grants—that is, grants where an applicant, though qualified, is unable to obtain a basic federal grant because of insufficient federal funds. The Commission approves first-dollar grants only when (1) the applicant has made every reasonable effort to obtain funding from other sources, (2) funds not only are currently unavailable from the basic agency, but also are unlikely to be available for some time, and (3) the project is important to a multicounty plan, and its completion necessary if the state development program is to be implemented in an orderly fashion. First-dollar grants comprised 33 percent of all Section 214 funds in 1977, compared to 45 percent in 1976 and the transition quarter. In 1977, these grants totaled $16.0 million for 72 projects (see Table 11 on page 42), of which 42 percent were water and sewer facilities; in 1976 and the transition quarter, they totaled $23.6 million.

During fiscal 1977 $48.0 million was approved in all Section 214 grants, including the first-dollar grants. The Appalachian states have used the supplemental grant funds under this program to procure many types of public facilities: vocational education schools, colleges, libraries, health facilities, sewage treatment plants, airports and educational television. Table 12 at the left indicates the proportion of funds approved for the various types of programs.

Each year the Commission utilizes Section 214 funds in a slightly different manner, in accordance with priorities determined at the time by the Appalachian states. The proportion used for water, sewer and sewage treatment facilities, which previously amounted to about 20 percent of these funds, rose steadily—from 38 percent in fiscal year 1973 to 64 percent in fiscal year 1977. Health facilities projects, on the other hand, which once accounted for about 26 percent of these funds, utilized about 17 percent in 1975 and dropped to 7 percent in 1977. The share of education projects has dropped from an earlier 47 percent to 9 percent in 1977. It should be noted, however, that these amounts do not show the complete amounts committed for construction of health and vocational education facilities since these may also be funded under ARC's basic health and vocational education programs. ■

Farming country near Greenville, South Carolina

Kenneth Murray

Approved Fiscal

...30, ...ember 30, 1977)

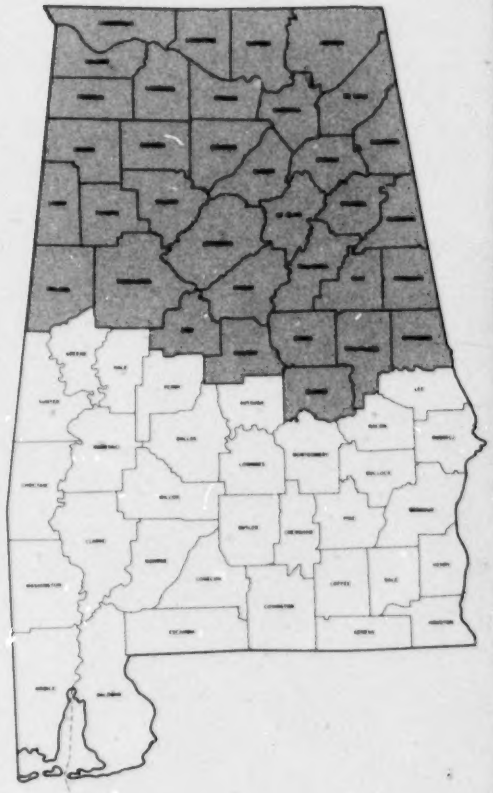
By State and Program Category

Alabama	46
Georgia	48
Kentucky	50
Maryland	52
Mississippi	54
New York	56
North Carolina	58
Ohio	60
Pennsylvania	62
South Carolina	64
Tennessee	66
Virginia	68
West Virginia	70

Alabama

Population
(in thousands)

	1970	1976	Percentage of Change 1970-76
State Total	**3,444.4**	**3,664.9**	**6.4%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**2,137.4**	**2,273.2**	**6.4**
Bibb	13.8	14.2	2.8
Blount	26.9	32.3	20.1
Calhoun	103.1	113.6	10.2
Chambers	36.4	37.2	2.3
Cherokee	15.6	18.2	16.7
Chilton	25.2	28.3	12.3
Clay	12.6	13.5	6.5
Cleburne	11.0	11.7	6.8
Colbert	49.6	49.4	− .5
Coosa	10.7	10.8	1.5
Cullman	52.4	59.3	13.1
De Kalb	42.0	48.9	16.5
Elmore	33.7	39.9	18.5
Etowah	94.1	96.2	2.2
Fayette	16.3	16.5	1.7
Franklin	23.9	26.6	11.2
Jackson	39.2	47.2	20.3
Jefferson	645.0	652.7	1.2
Lamar	14.3	15.6	8.9
Lauderdale	68.1	74.4	9.3
Lawrence	27.3	28.8	5.5
Limestone	41.7	43.7	4.7
Madison	186.5	184.9	− .9
Marion	23.8	26.5	11.6
Marshall	54.2	59.6	9.9
Morgan	77.3	84.2	8.9
Pickens	20.3	21.1	4.0
Randolph	18.3	18.9	2.9
St. Clair	28.0	34.3	22.8
Shelby	38.0	51.6	35.7
Talladega	65.3	67.9	4.0
Tallapoosa	33.8	35.7	5.6
Tuscaloosa	116.0	125.1	7.8
Walker	56.2	64.5	14.7
Winston	16.7	19.9	19.3

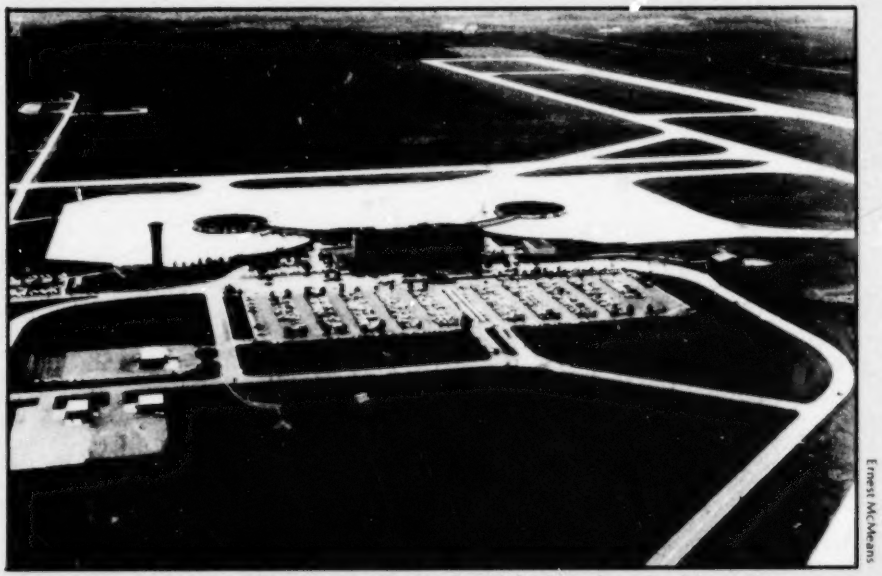


County figures are 1976 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, No. 76-1.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1977

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Health	$ 3,647,648	$ 448,045	$ 3,430,628	7,526,321
Child Development	453,061	3,212	270,516	726,789
Vocational Education	3,056,636	30,435	1,505,691	4,592,762
Other Education	1,072,060	20,100	2,370,085	3,462,245
Community Development	2,290,990	1,485,246	3,417,691	7,193,927
Housing	115,000	0	0	115,000
Local Development District Planning and Administration	475,225	0	158,409	633,634
Research and Technical Assistance	266,260	99,000	144,716	509,976
Total	**$11,376,880**	**$2,086,038**	**$11,297,736**	**$24,760,654**

Henry Dewold



Ernest McMeans

The town of Arab (left) and the Huntsville Jetplex (right) have benefited from the economic development efforts of the area's local development district, TARCOG.

Georgia

	Population (in thousands)		Percentage of Change
	1970	1976	1970-76
State Total	**4,587.9**	**4,970.2**	**8.3**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**813.8**	**973.2**	**19.6**
Banks	6.8	6.8	0
Barrow	16.9	19.4	15.1
Bartow	32.9	36.8	11.9
Carroll	45.4	54.0	19.0
Catoosa	28.3	32.5	15.1
Chattooga	20.5	22.5	9.5
Cherokee	31.1	40.3	29.7
Dade	9.9	11.5	16.2
Dawson	3.6	4.6	25.6
Douglas	28.7	45.7	59.6
Fannin	13.4	14.5	8.4
Floyd	73.7	78.5	6.4
Forsyth	16.9	22.2	31.0
Franklin	12.8	13.9	8.9
Gilmer	9.0	10.5	17.4
Gordon	23.6	27.2	15.3
Gwinnett	72.3	119.7	65.5
Habersham	20.7	23.7	14.3
Hall	59.4	68.1	14.7
Haralson	15.9	17.5	9.9
Heard	5.4	5.9	10.7
Jackson	21.1	23.7	12.4
Lumpkin	8.7	9.5	8.5
Madison	13.5	15.6	15.6
Murray	13.0	16.5	27.0
Paulding	17.5	22.0	25.8
Pickens	9.6	10.8	11.8
Polk	29.7	31.3	5.5
Rabun	8.3	9.6	15.7
Stephens	20.3	22.3	9.6
Towns	4.6	4.8	4.8
Union	6.8	8.4	23.1
Walker	50.7	54.7	8.0
White	7.7	8.7	12.2
Whitfield	55.1	59.4	7.8

County figures are 1976 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, No. 76-10.

Kenneth Murray

Christopher Kuhn

The circuit-riding nurse (standing in the photo at the left) assists the nursing staff at the R.T. Jones Memorial Hospital in Canton. (Right) A child development specialist from Georgia's Homebound program.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1977

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Health	$2,616,143	$ 2,782	$ 917,969	$ 3,536,894
Child Development	1,470,014	700,450	617,215	2,787,679
Vocational Education	1,679,459	0	519,653	2,199,112
Other Education	59,195	0	99,565	158,760
Community Development	1,285,378	2,452,400	1,283,743	5,021,521
Housing	250,000	0	0	250,000
Special Demonstrations and Other Programs	240,000	0	141,497	381,497
Local Development District Planning and Administration	356,905	0	131,829	488,734
Research and Technical Assistance	118,000	0	21,050	139,050
Total	**$8,075,094**	**$3,155,632**	**$3,732,521**	**$14,963,247**

Kentucky

Population (in thousands)	1970	1976	Percentage of Change 1970-76
State Total	**3,220.7**	**3,427.9**	**6.4**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**876.5**	**980.4**	**11.8**
Adair	13.0	14.4	10.3
Bath	9.2	9.1	−1.0
Bell	31.1	33.7	8.3
Boyd	52.4	52.4	−1.0
Breathitt	14.2	16.4	15.1
Carter	19.8	23.0	15.7
Casey	12.9	14.0	8.5
Clark	24.1	26.2	8.8
Clay	18.5	21.2	14.7
Clinton	8.2	8.7	7.0
Cumberland	6.8	6.9	.3
Elliott	5.9	6.0	.5
Estill	12.8	13.5	5.7
Fleming	11.4	12.0	5.2
Floyd	35.9	42.6	18.7
Garrard	9.5	9.5	5
Green	10.3	10.6	2.2
Greenup	33.2	35.0	5.5
Harlan	37.4	41.1	9.9
Jackson	10.0	10.5	4.9
Johnson	17.5	21.6	23.0
Knott	14.7	17.8	21.0
Knox	23.7	27.4	15.5
Laurel	27.4	33.0	20.6
Lawrence	10.7	12.5	16.8
Lee	6.6	7.2	9.0
Leslie	11.6	13.2	13.7
Letcher	23.2	27.8	19.8
Lewis	12.4	12.9	4.1
Lincoln	16.7	18.1	8.7
McCreary	12.5	14.7	17.3
Madison	42.7	47.3	10.7
Magoffin	10.4	11.9	14.3
Martin	9.4	11.3	20.5
Menifee	4.0	4.3	6.2
Monroe	11.6	11.9	2.0
Montgomery	15.4	17.7	15.0
Morgan	10.0	11.1	10.9
Owsley	5.0	5.3	6.4
Perry	26.3	29.3	11.5
Pike	61.1	71.9	17.7
Powell	7.7	8.6	12.1
Pulaski	35.2	42.9	21.8
Rockcastle	12.3	12.9	4.5
Rowan	17.0	17.2	1.2
Russell	10.5	11.9	13.1
Wayne	14.3	15.6	9.3
Whitley	24.1	30.0	24.1
Wolfe	5.7	6.5	15.5

County figures are 1976 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, No. 76-17.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1977

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Health	$ 2,747,089	$ 3,725	$ 6,286,931	$ 9,037,745
Child Development	213,861	14,418	139,745	368,024
Vocational Education	1,275,398	157,020	363,879	1,796,297
Other Education	102,000	0	0	102,000
Community Development	3,716,600	6,073,060	3,882,111	13,671,771
Housing	1,755,000	0	245,000	2,000,000
Special Demonstrations and Other Programs	838,119	0	583,929	1,422,048
Local Development District Planning and Administration	672,000	0	224,003	896,003
Research and Technical Assistance	150,000	0	51,848	201,848
Total	**$11,470,067**	**$6,248,223**	**$11,777,446**	**$29,495,736**

Paul Conklin

Linda Belitsos

(Left) Mrs. Odessa Johnson, a board member of the Grassroots Craftsmen of Appalachia. (Right) Pikeville homes overrun by flood waters in April 1977.

Maryland

Population
(in thousands)

	1970	1976	Percentage of Change 1970-76
State Total	**3,923.9**	**4,144.5**	**5.6**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**209.3**	**217.4**	**3.9**
Allegany	84.0	82.4	−1.9
Garrett	21.5	24.9	15.7
Washington	103.8	110.1	6.1

County figures are 1976 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, No. 76-20.

(Left) The Interstate Emergency Medical Services Consortium coordinates the work of groups like this Cumberland rescue squad. (Right) Workers of the Allegany County housing rehabilitation program repair a roof in Lonaconing.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1977

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Health	$1,600,227	$ 0	$ 657,618	2,257,845
Child Development	480,000	145,325	239,168	864,493
Vocational Education	1,110,596	0	398,555	1,509,151
Other Education	264,858	0	90,163	355,021
Community Development	1,423,166	9,896,320	3,382,205	14,701,691
Housing	468,000	101,960	51,740	621,700
Local Development District Planning and Administration	97,000	0	43,786	140,786
Research and Technical Assistance	149,024	0	21,965	170,989
Total	**$5,592,871**	**$10,143,605**	**$4,885,200**	**$20,621,676**

Mississippi

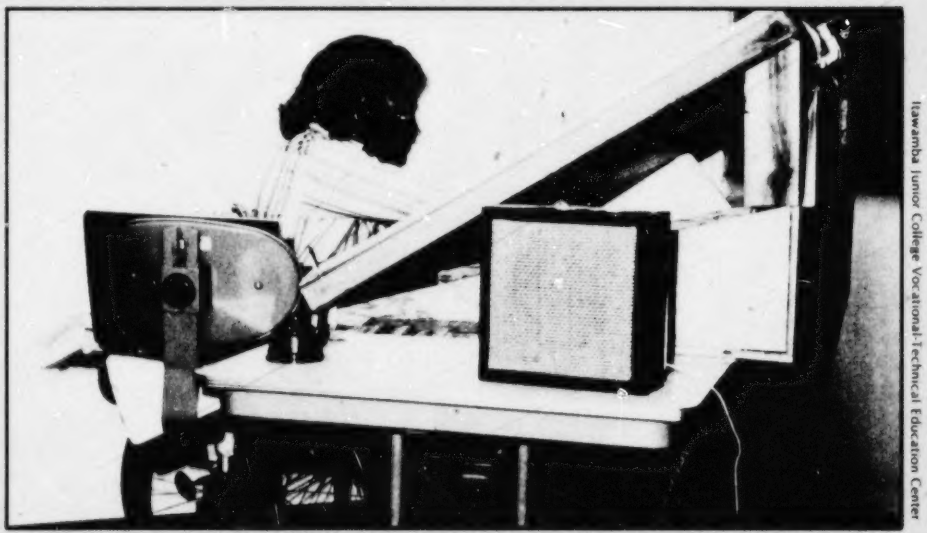
	Population (in thousands) 1970	1976	Percentage of Change 1970-76
State Total	**2,217.0**	**2,354.4**	**6.2**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**418.6**	**446.5**	**6.6**
Alcorn	27.2	28.3	4.2
Benton	7.5	7.7	2.7
Chickasaw	16.8	17.3	3.0
Choctaw	8.4	8.9	5.0
Clay	18.8	20.0	6.0
Itawamba	16.8	17.8	5.9
Kemper	10.2	10.1	−1.6
Lee	46.1	51.7	12.0
Lowndes	49.7	53.4	7.5
Marshall	24.0	26.9	11.9
Monroe	34.0	34.1	.1
Noxubee	14.3	13.1	−8.5
Oktibbeha	28.8	33.0	14.9
Pontotoc	17.4	19.0	9.5
Prentiss	20.1	21.5	6.9
Tippah	15.9	18.0	13.7
Tishomingo	14.9	16.0	6.8
Union	19.1	20.5	7.1
Webster	10.0	10.0	− 0
Winston	18.4	19.2	4.6

County figures are 1976 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, No. 76-24.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1977

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Health	$ 825,149	$ 152,355	$1,274,655	$ 2,252,159
Child Development	636,628	1,550,831	786,873	2,974,332
Vocational Education	2,286,634	59,051	554,695	2,900,380
Other Education	648,529	182,176	109,594	940,299
Community Development	1,858,356	1,327,750	1,892,176	5,078,282
Housing	999,900	0	0	999,900
Special Demonstrations and Other Programs	50,000	0	69,960	119,960
Local Development District Planning and Administration	244,996	0	81,666	326,662
Research and Technical Assistance	155,000	0	24,562	179,562
Total	**$7,705,192**	**$3,272,163**	**$4,794,181**	**$15,771,536**

Itawamba Junior College Vocational-Technical Education Center



Itawamba Junior College Vocational-Technical Education Center

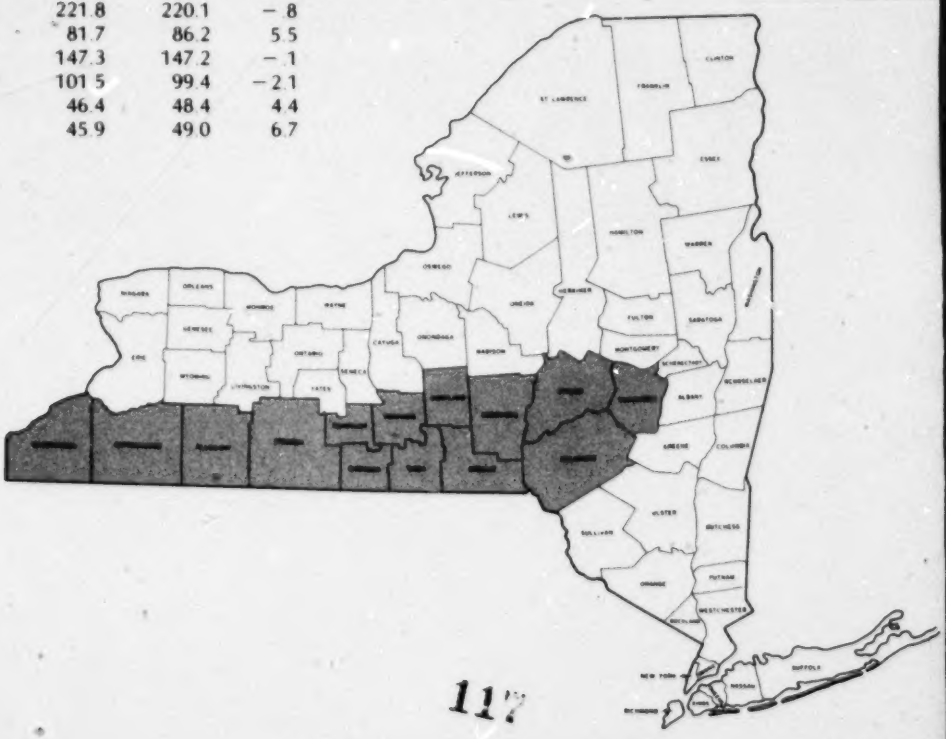
(Left) A civil engineering class at Itawamba Junior College Vocational-Technical Education Center in Mississippi; (right) a handicapped student in a drafting and design class at the same school.

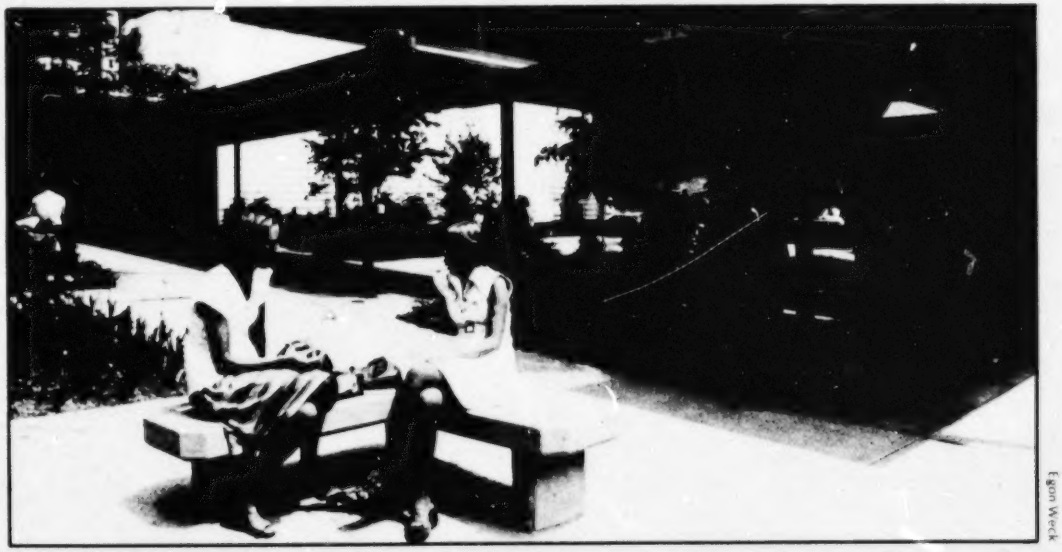
New York

Population
(in thousands)

	1970	1976	Percentage of Change 1970-76
State Total	**18,241.4**	**18,083.7**	**−0.9**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,056.6**	**1,089.8**	**3.1**
Allegany	46.5	51.1	10.0
Broome	221.8	220.1	− .8
Cattaraugus	81.7	86.2	5.5
Chautauqua	147.3	147.2	− .1
Chemung	101.5	99.4	−2.1
Chenango	46.4	48.4	4.4
Cortland	45.9	49.0	6.7
Delaware	44.7	47.1	5.2
Otsego	56.2	58.1	3.4
Schoharie	24.8	28.5	15.2
Schuyler	16.7	17.7	5.9
Steuben	99.5	101.6	2.1
Tioga	46.5	49.2	5.8
Tompkins	77.1	86.2	11.9

County figures are 1976 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, No. 76-32.





(Left) An Appalachian New York classroom. (Right) Jamestown's redevelopment program features sheltered sidewalks and pedestrian malls.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1977

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Health	$ 2,481,503	$ 41,000		
Child Development	1,333,936	360,466	$ 2,909,698	$ 5,432,201
Vocational Education	707,017	50,000	1,373,144	3,067,546
Other Education	500,000	0	343,977	1,100,994
Community Development	4,096,120	677,000	3,300,000	3,800,000
Housing	23,823	0	2,544,479	7,317,599
Energy, Environment and Natural Resources	600,000	0	15,369	39,192
Special Demonstrations and Other Programs	295,000	0	200,000	800,000
Local Development District Planning and Administration	187,977	0	15,000	310,000
Research and Technical Assistance	125,037	0	62,659	250,636
Total	**$10,350,413**	**$1,128,466**	140,633	265,670
			$10,904,959	**$22,383,838**

North Carolina

Population
(in thousands)

	1970	1976	Percentage of Change 1970-76
State Total	**5,084.4**	**5,469.0**	**7.6**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,039.0**	**1,122.3**	**8.0**
Alexander	19.5	21.8	11.8
Alleghany	8.1	8.9	9.2
Ashe	19.6	20.1	3.0
Avery	12.7	14.1	11.7
Buncombe	145.1	151.3	4.3
Burke	60.4	64.9	7.5
Caldwell	56.7	60.4	6.5
Cherokee	16.3	17.7	8.2
Clay	5.2	5.5	7.0
Davie	18.9	21.3	12.9
Forsyth	215.1	227.0	5.5
Graham	6.6	6.5	−.3
Haywood	41.7	43.9	5.1
Henderson	42.8	49.5	15.5
Jackson	21.6	24.5	13.4
McDowell	30.6	33.7	9.9
Macon	15.8	18.0	14.2
Madison	16.0	16.9	5.8
Mitchell	13.4	13.9	3.6
Polk	11.7	12.4	5.9
Rutherford	47.3	50.7	7.2
Stokes	23.8	28.6	20.2
Surry	51.4	55.0	7.0
Swain	8.8	10.3	17.0
Transylvania	19.7	21.2	7.4
Watauga	23.4	28.5	22.0
Wilkes	49.5	54.0	9.0
Yadkin	24.6	27.1	10.1
Yancey	12.6	14.5	14.5

County figures are 1976 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, No. 76-33.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1977

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Health	$ 769,860	$ 227,910	$1,233,228	2,230,998
Child Development	1,628,342	3,055,443	1,561,264	6,245,049
Vocational Education	1,001,600	0	250,400	1,252,000
Other Education	608,000	150,000	72,000	830,000
Community Development	2,541,213	2,580,580	5,669,942	10,791,735
Local Development District Planning and Administration	478,200	0	159,401	637,601
Research and Technical Assistance	144,260	125,000	89,754	359,014
Total	**$7,171,475**	**$6,138,933**	**$9,035,989**	**$22,346,397**

(Left) Children at the Leger School in Mitchell County. (Right) A quiet trout stream near Boone.

Ohio

Population
(in thousands)

	1970	1976	Percentage of Change 1970-76
State Total	**10,657.4**	**10,689.8**	**0.3**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,129.9**	**1,190.2**	**5.3**
Adams	19.0	22.3	17.8
Athens	55.7	50.3	−9.8
Belmont	80.9	82.3	1.7
Brown	26.6	29.6	11.0
Carroll	21.6	25.1	16.1
Clermont	95.4	110.4	15.7
Coshocton	33.5	34.6	3.4
Gallia	25.2	29.7	17.6
Guernsey	37.7	39.4	4.8
Harrison	17.0	17.9	5.1
Highland	29.0	31.0	7.0
Hocking	20.3	21.4	5.4
Holmes	23.0	25.2	9.4
Jackson	27.2	29.7	9.3
Jefferson	96.2	94.1	−2.2
Lawrence	56.9	59.0	3.7
Meigs	19.8	21.5	8.7
Monroe	15.7	15.3	−2.9
Morgan	12.4	13.2	6.7
Muskingum	77.8	81.2	4.4
Noble	10.4	11.4	9.0
Perry	27.4	30.0	9.4
Pike	19.1	21.0	9.7
Ross	61.2	61.7	.8
Scioto	77.0	82.6	7.3
Tuscarawas	77.2	80.5	4.2
Vinton	9.4	10.3	9.0
Washington	57.2	59.9	4.7

County figures are 1976 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, No. 76-35.

(Left) In Marietta a youngster and her teacher review a lesson in the pre-school program for the deaf. (Below) New Philadelphia, a thriving small town within the Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association (OMEGA).

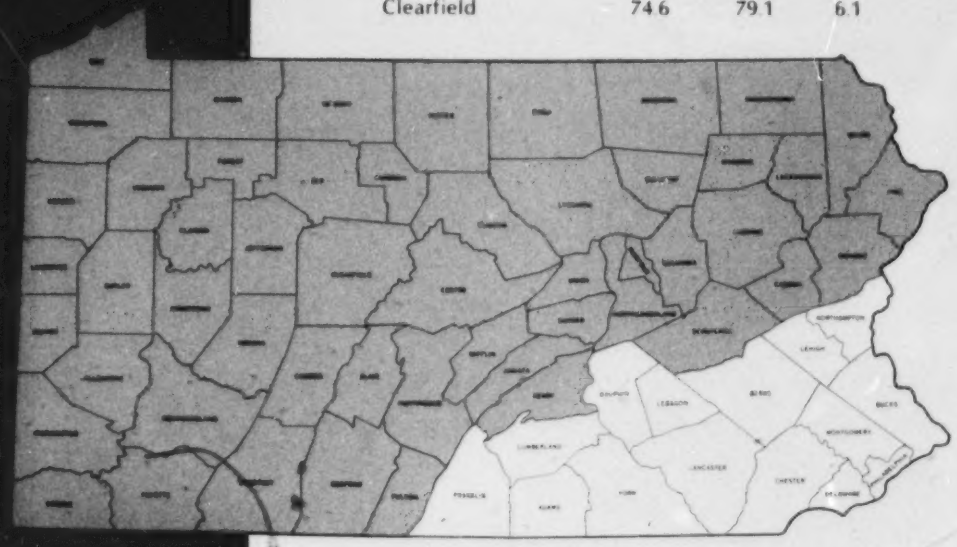
Tommy Nagatani

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1977

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Health	$2,949,491	$ 0	$1,229,339	$ 4,178,830
Child Development	841,835	225,391	428,109	1,495,335
Vocational Education	1,767,712	0	1,218,227	2,985,939
Other Education	541,418	207,130	287,502	1,036,050
Community Development	1,953,740	1,014,800	1,220,567	4,189,107
Housing	370,088	0	0	370,088
Energy, Environment and Natural Resources	150,000	0	50,000	200,000
Special Demonstrations and Other Programs	65,000	0	0	65,000
Local Development District Planning and Administration	177,993	0	67,631	245,624
Research and Technical Assistance	136,030	0	37,145	173,175
Total	**$8,953,307**	**$1,447,321**	**$4,538,520**	**$14,939,148**

Pennsylvania

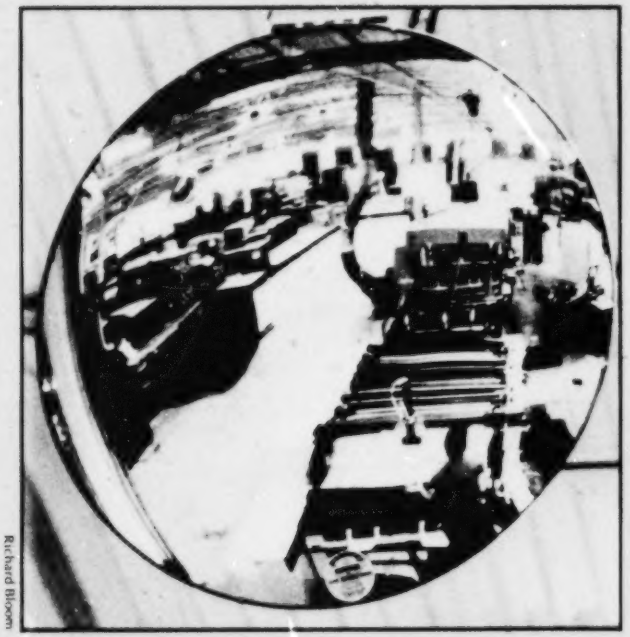
Population (in thousands)	1970	1976	Percentage of Change 1970-76
State Total	**11,800.8**	**11,862.1**	**0.5**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**5,930.5**	**5,955.5**	**0.4**
Allegheny	1,605.1	1,501.4	−6.5
Armstrong	75.6	77.3	2.2
Beaver	208.4	209.0	.3
Bedford	42.4	43.5	2.6
Blair	135.4	133.8	−1.2
Bradford	58.0	60.4	4.3
Butler	127.9	140.0	9.4
Cambria	186.8	189.1	1.2
Cameron	7.1	6.8	−3.9
Carbon	50.6	52.2	3.1
Centre	99.3	108.0	8.8
Clarion	38.4	41.3	7.5
Clearfield	74.6	79.1	6.1
Clinton	37.7	37.4	−.8
Columbia	55.1	60.2	9.2
Crawford	81.3	85.7	5.4
Elk	37.8	37.1	−1.7
Erie	263.7	275.0	4.3
Fayette	154.7	155.7	.6
Forest	4.9	5.3	7.3
Fulton	10.8	11.9	10.9
Greene	36.1	38.3	6.2
Huntingdon	39.1	39.8	1.9
Indiana	79.5	86.2	8.4
Jefferson	43.7	46.4	6.2
Juniata	16.7	18.1	8.4
Lackawanna	234.5	235.2	.3
Lawrence	107.4	105.0	−2.2
Luzerne	342.0	343.9	.6
Lycoming	113.3	115.3	1.8
McKean	51.9	51.8	−.2
Mercer	127.2	128.3	.8
Mifflin	45.3	44.2	−2.3
Monroe	45.4	55.9	23.1
Montour	16.5	17.3	5.0
Northumberland	99.2	101.7	2.6
Perry	28.6	32.4	13.3
Pike	11.8	14.5	22.5
Potter	16.4	16.6	1.2
Schuylkill	160.1	159.2	−.5
Snyder	29.3	31.6	7.9
Somerset	76.0	79.2	4.1
Sullivan	6.0	5.9	−.5
Susquehanna	34.3	37.9	10.4
Tioga	39.7	42.8	7.8
Union	28.6	31.0	8.5
Venango	62.4	64.5	3.5
Warren	47.7	47.2	−1.0
Washington	210.9	214.5	1.7
Wayne	29.6	35.3	19.4
Westmoreland	376.9	381.4	1.2
Wyoming	19.1	23.6	23.6



County figures are 1976 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, No. 76-38.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1977

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Health	$ 3,566,984	$ 350,635	$ 2,982,110	$ 6,899,729
Child Development	1,576,893	188,632	501,466	2,266,991
Vocational Education	1,434,175	383,821	1,562,223	3,380,219
Community Development	4,881,457	36,507,611	11,013,787	52,402,855
Housing	624,168	0	0	624,168
Energy, Environment and Natural Resources	1,491,257	0	700,500	2,191,757
Special Demonstrations and Other Programs	1,349,304	2,160,100	1,017,926	4,527,330
Local Development District Planning and Administration	466,212	0	187,072	653,284
Research and Technical Assistance	225,000	0	75,185	300,185
Total	**$15,615,450**	**$39,590,799**	**$18,040,269**	**$73,246,518**



Richard Bloom

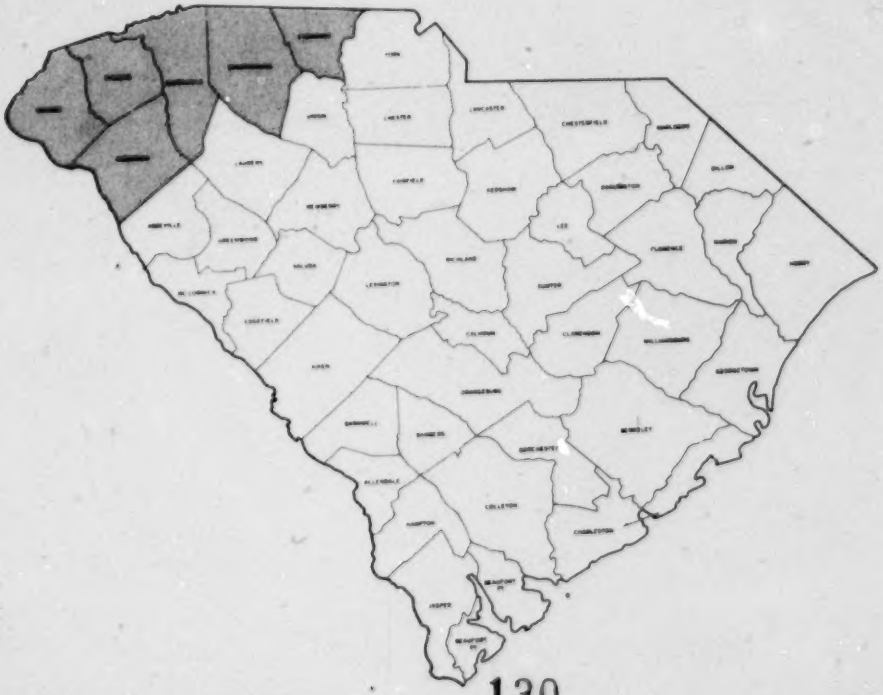
Robert Rathe

(Left) The reflected image of the interior of Inland Container Corporation's plant in the Humboldt Industrial Park near Hazleton. (Right) A nurse-midwife with the baby she delivered at Mercy Hospital's midwifery clinic in Wilkes-Barre.

South Carolina

	Population (in thousands)		
	1970	1976	Percentage of Change 1970-76
State Total	**2,590.8**	**2,848.3**	**9.9**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**656.4**	**729.0**	**11.1**
Anderson	105.5	115.8	9.8
Cherokee	36.8	40.7	10.6
Greenville	240.8	267.4	11.0
Oconee	40.7	43.4	6.5
Pickens	59.0	69.2	17.4
Spartanburg	173.7	192.6	10.9

County figures are 1976 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, No. 76-40.



Kenneth Murray

Robert Smeltzer

(Left) The machine shop in a Greenville vocational-technical school. (Right) A medical records secretary at the Piedmont Health Care Corporation, an HMO, also in Greenville.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1977

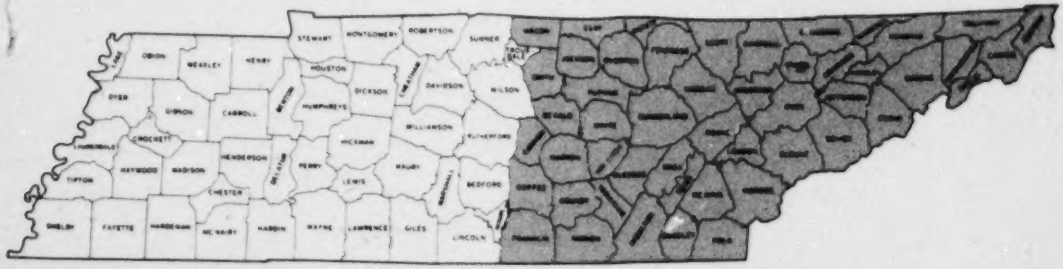
Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Health	$2,837,936	$ 618,175	$3,199,692	$ 6,655,803
Child Development	1,239,410	544,401	667,227	2,451,138
Vocational Education	2,472,020	0	1,601,113	4,073,133
Other Education	162,816	0	38,783	201,599
Community Development	1,100,450	10,484,706	3,440,852	15,026,008
Special Demonstrations and Other Programs	305,899	14,000	122,941	442,840
Local Development District Planning and Administration	157,000	0	52,333	209,333
Research and Technical Assistance	152,213	0	50,737	202,950
Total	**$8,427,744**	**$11,661,382**	**$9,173,678**	**$29,262,804**

Tennessee

Population
(in thousands)

	1970	1976	Percentage of Change 1970-76
State Total	**3,926.0**	**4,214.3**	**7.3**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,734.5**	**1,884.8**	**8.7**
Anderson	60.3	62.7	4.0
Bledsoe	7.6	8.8	15.7
Blount	63.7	70.9	11.2
Bradley	50.7	58.7	15.8
Campbell	26.0	30.7	18.0
Cannon	8.5	9.3	9.3
Carter	43.3	45.8	5.8
Claiborne	19.4	23.8	22.3
Clay	6.6	6.7	6
Cocke	25.3	27.6	9.3
Coffee	32.6	34.4	5.7
Cumberland	20.7	25.2	21.5
De Kalb	11.2	12.7	14.0
Fentress	12.6	14.1	12.3
Franklin	27.3	29.5	7.9
Grainger	13.9	15.8	13.4
Greene	47.6	50.0	5.0
Grundy	10.6	12.3	15.3
Hamblen	38.7	43.0	11.2
Hamilton	255.1	262.6	2.9
Hancock	6.7	6.4	−4.3
Hawkins	33.8	37.1	9.9
Jackson	8.1	8.5	4.4
Jefferson	24.9	27.3	9.7
Johnson	11.6	13.1	13.5
Knox	276.3	295.5	7.0
Loudon	24.3	26.7	9.9
McMinn	35.5	40.0	12.9
Macon	12.3	14.2	15.4
Marion	20.6	22.4	8.7
Meigs	5.2	6.3	20.4
Monroe	23.5	25.3	7.6
Morgan	13.6	15.1	10.9
Overton	14.9	16.2	9.2
Pickett	3.8	4.3	14.7
Polk	11.7	12.5	7.4
Putnam	35.5	40.9	15.2
Rhea	17.2	21.1	22.6
Roane	38.9	41.3	6.3
Scott	14.8	16.7	13.3
Sequatchie	6.3	7.4	16.4
Sevier	28.2	34.6	22.5
Smith	12.5	13.0	4.2
Sullivan	127.3	134.6	5.7
Unicoi	15.3	16.0	4.7
Union	9.1	10.4	15.0
Van Buren	3.8	4.3	13.1
Warren	27.0	29.5	9.3
Washington	73.9	81.3	10.0
White	16.3	18.1	10.6

County figures are 1976 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, No. 76-42.



Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1977

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Health	$ 1,188,314	$ 142,122	$ 2,990,449	$ 4,320,885
Child Development	1,459,392	1,488,951	1,312,555	4,260,898
Vocational Education	234,000	0	253,240	487,240
Other Education	252,125	9,000	305,548	566,673
Community Development	7,991,975	2,112,525	9,992,257	20,096,757
Housing	296,711	0	0	296,711
Special Demonstrations and Other Programs	2,306,600	−43,000*	95,535	2,359,135
Local Development District Planning and Administration	377,977	0	110,328	488,305
Research and Technical Assistance	108,000	0	44,725	152,725
Total	**$14,215,094**	**$3,709,598**	**$15,104,637**	**$33,029,329**

*Downward revision of funding for project

Kenneth Murray

Kenneth Murray

(Left) Highway construction under way near Morristown. (Right) Children tour Bays Mountain nature preserve near Kingsport with a park guide.

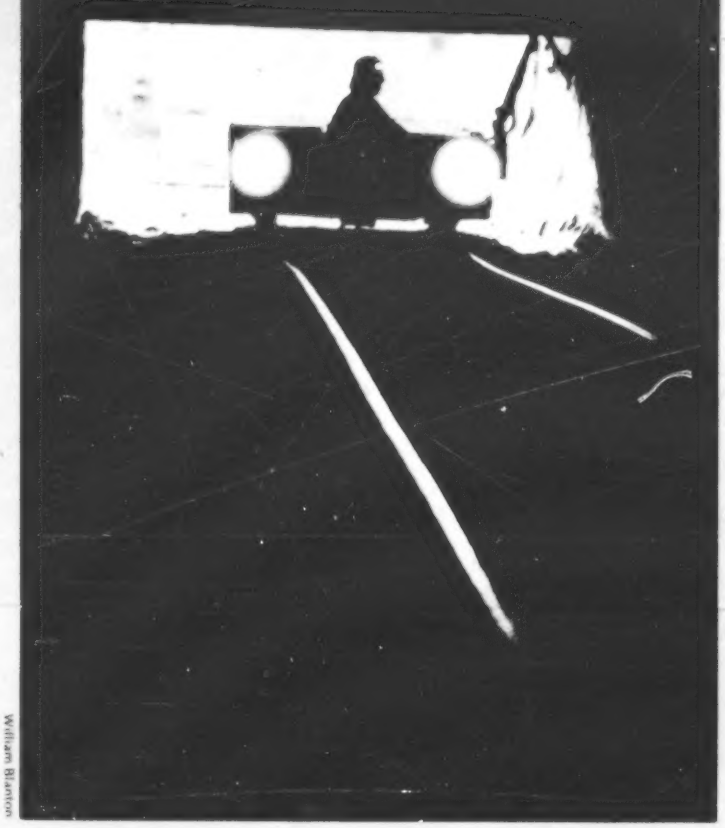
Virginia

Population
(in thousands)

	1970	1976	Percentage of Change 1970-76
State Total	**4,651.4**	**5,032.3**	**8.2**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**470.3**	**511.3**	**8.7**
Alleghany	12.5	11.9	−4.4
Bath	5.2	5.2	−.1
Bland	5.4	5.7	4.8
Botetourt	18.2	21.1	16.2
Buchanan	32.1	34.7	8.2
Carroll	23.1	24.0	4.1
Craig	3.5	3.8	9.1
Dickenson	16.1	18.3	14.0
Floyd	9.8	10.2	4.8
Giles	16.7	16.7	−.3
Grayson	15.4	15.3	−1.1
Highland	2.5	2.5	−1.4
Lee	20.3	25.3	24.4
Pulaski	29.6	32.4	9.8
Russell	24.5	26.5	7.9
Scott	24.4	24.8	1.7
Smyth	31.3	32.4	3.2
Tazewell	39.8	46.7	17.2
Washington	40.8	40.3	.3
Wise	35.9	43.3	20.5
Wythe	22.1	23.7	7.0
Bristol City*	14.9	20.2	36.1
Clifton Forge City*	5.5	5.0	−9.3
Covington City*	10.1	9.3	−7.8
Galax City*	6.3	6.6	5.3
Norton City*	4.2	4.7	12.0

*Independent cities.

County figures are 1976 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, No. 76-46.



William Blanton

(Left) A miner enters the Hurricane Creek Mine in Carbo. (Right) Workers at the Whitetop Mountain Molasses and Maple Sugar Company in Whitetop.

William Blanton

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1977

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Health	$ 526,745	$ 0	$ 239,146	765,891
Child Development	359,767	3,000	113,903	476,670
Vocational Education	1,380,333	0	696,587	2,076,920
Community Development	4,105,290	6,824,790	6,854,832	17,784,912
Housing	27,000	0	0	27,000
Local Development District Planning and Administration	412,000	0	177,528	589,528
Research and Technical Assistance	146,579	0	50,324	196,903
Total	**$6,957,714**	**$6,827,790**	**$8,132,320**	**$21,917,824**

West Virginia

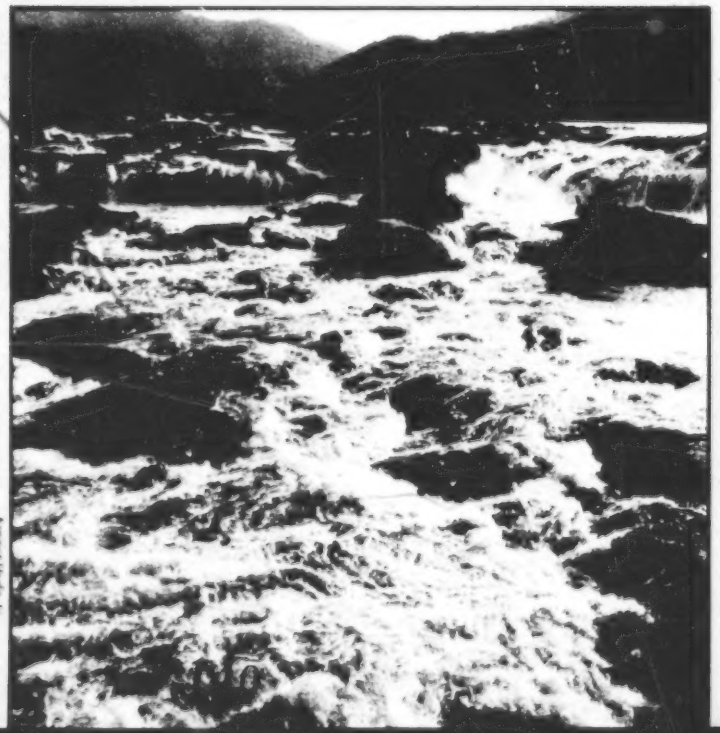
Population
(in thousands)

	1970	1976	Percentage of Change 1970-76
State Total	**1,744.2**	**1,820.7**	**4.4**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,744.2**	**1,820.7**	**4.4**
Barbour	14.0	16.2	15.4
Berkeley	36.4	41.0	12.8
Boone	25.1	28.6	13.7
Braxton	12.7	13.1	3.1
Brooke	30.4	30.6	.5
Cabell	106.9	104.8	−2.0
Calhoun	7.0	7.7	9.5
Clay	9.3	10.3	10.5
Doddridge	6.4	6.6	3.9
Fayette	49.3	53.5	8.5
Gilmer	7.8	8.3	6.1
Grant	8.6	8.9	3.8
Greenbrier	32.1	33.7	5.1
Hampshire	11.7	13.3	13.3
Hancock	39.7	39.6	−.3
Hardy	8.9	9.3	5.2
Harrison	73.0	76.3	4.5
Jackson	20.9	22.5	7.9
Jefferson	21.3	24.0	12.8
Kanawha	229.5	223.3	−2.7
Lewis	17.8	18.3	2.3
Lincoln	18.9	21.3	12.7
Logan	46.3	47.7	3.1
McDowell	50.7	51.6	1.9
Marion	61.4	63.2	3.1
Marshall	37.6	39.0	3.8
Mason	24.3	25.7	5.9
Mercer	63.2	66.8	5.7
Mineral	23.1	25.6	10.6
Mingo	32.8	35.5	8.3
Monongalia	63.7	67.1	5.3
Monroe	11.3	12.2	8.2
Morgan	8.5	8.9	4.3
Nicholas	22.6	25.3	12.3
Ohio	63.4	60.0	−5.4
Pendleton	7.0	7.3	3.3
Pleasants	7.3	7.9	9.1
Pocahontas	8.9	8.8	−.5
Preston	25.5	27.6	8.5
Putnam	27.6	31.3	13.3
Raleigh	70.1	79.8	13.8
Randolph	24.6	26.3	7.1
Ritchie	10.1	10.5	3.7
Roane	14.1	15.3	8.6
Summers	13.2	14.0	6.3
Taylor	13.9	15.3	10.4
Tucker	7.4	7.6	2.1
Tyler	9.9	9.9	−.7
Upshur	19.1	21.6	13.2
Wayne	37.6	39.7	5.7
Webster	9.8	11.0	12.2
Wetzel	20.3	20.7	2.0
Wirt	4.2	5.0	20.5
Wood	86.8	87.5	.8
Wyoming	30.1	33.4	11.0

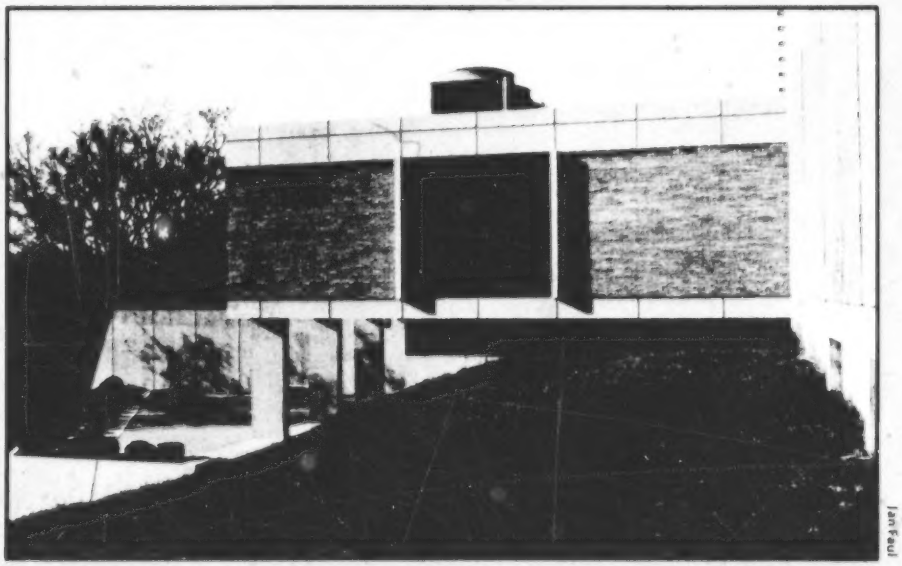
County figures are 1976 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, No. 76-48.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1977

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Health	$2,216,971	$ 1,248,000	$ 2,302,996	$ 5,767,967
Child Development	643,356	1,065,403	1,016,681	2,725,440
Vocational Education	1,297,750	650,000	3,028,130	4,975,880
Other Education	160,000	0	60,000	220,000
Community Development	2,503,319	19,999,144	8,535,781	31,038,244
Housing	100,000	0	148,954	248,954
Energy, Environment and Natural Resources	78,000	0	26,000	104,000
Local Development District Planning and Administration	591,513	0	226,172	817,685
Research and Technical Assistance	158,075	0	52,692	210,767
Total	**$7,748,984**	**$22,962,547**	**$15,397,406**	**$46,108,937**



Arnaut Hyde Jr



Ian Faul

(Left) Beautiful Sand Stone Falls on the New River in Fayette County. (Right) The Huntington Galleries in Huntington.

September 30, 1977

Appendix B

Local Development Districts

See the map on the opposite page.

Alabama

1A: Northwest Alabama Council of Local Governments
P.O. Box 2603
Muscle Shoals, Alabama 35660
205/383-3861

Counties: Colbert, Franklin, Lauderdale, Marion, Winston

1B: North Central Alabama Regional Council of Governments
P.O. Box 1069
Decatur, Alabama 35601
205/355-4515

Counties: Cullman, Lawrence, Morgan

1C: Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments
350 Central Bank Bldg.
Huntsville, Alabama 35801
205/533-3333

Counties: DeKalb, Jackson, Limestone, Madison, Marshall

1D: West Alabama Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 86
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401
205/345-5545

Counties: Bibb, Fayette, Lamar, Pickens, Tuscaloosa (Greene, Hale)

1E: Birmingham Regional Planning Commission
2112 Eleventh Avenue, South
Birmingham, Alabama 35205
205/251-8139

Counties: Blount, Chilton, Jefferson, St. Clair, Shelby, Walker

1F: East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 2186
Anniston, Alabama 36201
205/237-6741

Counties: Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, Talladega, Tallapoosa

1G: Central Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
808 S. Lawrence Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36104
205/262-7316

Counties: Elmore (Autauga, Montgomery)

Georgia

2A: Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission
3 Broad Street, P.O. Drawer H
Rome, Georgia 30161
404/295-6485

Counties: Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Paulding, Polk, Walker

2B: Georgia Mountains Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 1720
Gainesville, Georgia 30501
404/536-3431 or 245-5280

Counties: Banks, Dawson, Forsyth, Franklin, Habersham, Hall, Lumpkin, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, White (Hart)

2C: Chattahoochee-Flint Area Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 1363
LaGrange, Georgia 30240
404/882-2575

Counties: Carroll, Heard (Coweta, Meriwether, Troup)

2D: Atlanta Regional Commission
Suite 200
230 Peachtree Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
404/656-7700

Counties: Douglas, Gwinnett (Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, Rockdale)

2E: Northeast Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
305 Research Drive
Athens, Georgia 30601
404/548-3141

Counties: Barrow, Jackson, Madison (Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Walton)

2F: North Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
212 N. Pentz Street
Dalton, Georgia 30720
404/259-2300

Counties: Cherokee, Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, Whitfield

Note: Parentheses indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts.

Kentucky

3A: Buffalo Trace Area Development District, Inc.
State National Bank Building
Maysville, Kentucky 41056
606/564-6894

Counties: Fleming, Lewis (Bracken, Mason, Robertson)

3B: FIVCO Area Development District
Boyd County Courthouse
P.O. Box 636
Catlettsburg, Kentucky 41129
606/739-5191

Counties: Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Greenup, Lawrence

3C: Bluegrass Area Development District, Inc.
120 E. Reynolds Road
Lexington, Kentucky 40503
606/272-6656

Counties: Clark, Estill, Garrard, Lincoln, Madison, Powell (Anderson, Boudron, Boyle, Fayette, Franklin, Harrison, Jessamine, Mercer, Nicholas, Scott, Woodford)

3D: Gateway Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 107
Owingsville, Kentucky 40360
606/674-6355

Counties: Bath, Menifee, Montgomery, Morgan, Rowan

3E: Big Sandy Area Development District, Inc.
Tourist Information Center
Prestonsburg, Kentucky 41653
606/886-2374

Counties: Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin, Martin, Pike

3F: Lake Cumberland Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 387
Jamestown, Kentucky 42629
502/343-3154

Counties: Adair, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Green, McCreary, Pulaski, Russell, Wayne (Taylor)

3H: Cumberland Valley Area Development District, Inc.
106 Broad Street
London, Kentucky 40741
606/864-7391

Counties: Bell, Clay, Harlan, Jackson, Knox, Laurel, Rockcastle, Whitley

3I: Kentucky River Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 986
Hazard, Kentucky 41701
606/436-3158

Counties: Breathitt, Knott, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Owsley, Perry, Wolfe

3J: Barren River Area Development District, Inc.
429 E. 10th Street
P.O. Box 2120
Bowling Green, Kentucky 42101
502/781-2381

Counties: Monroe (Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Hart, Logan, Metcalfe, Simpson, Warren)

Maryland

4A: Tri-County Council for Western Maryland, Inc.
Suite 510 — Algonquin Motor Inn
Cumberland, Maryland 21502
301/777-2160

Counties: Allegany, Garrett, Washington

Mississippi

5A: Northeast Mississippi Planning Development District
P.O. Box 6D
Booneville, Mississippi 38829
601/728-6248

Counties: Alcorn, Benton, Marshall, Prentiss, Tippah, Tishomingo

5B: Three Rivers Planning and Development District
99 Center Ridge Drive
Pontotoc, Mississippi 38863
601/489-2415

Counties: Chickasaw, Itawamba, Lee, Monroe, Pontotoc, Union (Calhoun, Lafayette)

5C: Golden Triangle Planning and Development District
P.O. Drawer DN
Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762
601/325-3855

Counties: Choctaw, Clay, Lowndes, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Webster, Winston

Note: Parentheses indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts.

William Blanton

5D: East Central Mississippi Planning and Development District
410 Decatur Street
Newton, Mississippi 39345
601/683-2007

Counties: Kemper (Clarke, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith)

New York

6A: Southern Tier West Regional Planning and Development Board
24 Broad Street
Salamanca, New York 14779
716/945-5303

Counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua

6B: Southern Tier Central Regional Planning and Development Board
53½ Bridge Street
Corning, New York 14830
607/962-3021 and 962-5092

Counties: Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben

6C: Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board
Broome County Office Building
Government Plaza
P.O. Box 1776
Binghamton, New York 13902
607/772-2856

Counties: Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Tioga, Tompkins

North Carolina

7A: Southwestern North Carolina Planning and Economic Development Commission
P.O. Drawer 850
Bryson City, North Carolina 28713
704/488-2117 and 2118

Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Jackson, Macon, Swain, Haywood

7B: Land-of-Sky Regional Council
P.O. Box 2175
Asheville, North Carolina 28802
704/254-8131

Counties: Buncombe, Henderson, Madison, Transylvania

7C: Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 841
Rutherfordton, North Carolina 28139
704/287-2281

Counties: McDowell, Polk, Rutherfordton (Cleveland)

7D: Region D Council of Governments
Executive Office Building
Furman Road
Boone, North Carolina 28607
704/264-5558

Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Mitchell, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancy

7E: Western Piedmont Council of Government
30 - 3rd Street, N.W.
Hickory, North Carolina 28601
704/322-9191

Counties: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell (Catawba)

7F: Northwest Economic Development Commission
Government Center
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101
919/722-9346

Counties: Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin

Ohio

8A: Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission
Griffin Hall
740 Second Street
Portsmouth, Ohio 45662
614/354-4716

Counties: Adams, Brown, Clermont, Gallia, Highland, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton

8B: Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Regional Development District, Inc.
216 Putnam Street
St. Clair Bldg., Suite 410
Marietta, Ohio 45750
614/374-9436

Counties: Athens, Hocking, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Perry, Washington

8C: Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association
326 Highland Avenue
P.O. Box 130
Cambridge, Ohio 43725
614/439-4471

Counties: Belmont, Carroll, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, Tuscarawas

Pennsylvania

9A: Northwest Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission
Biery Building, Suite 406
Franklin, Pennsylvania 16323
814/437-3024

Counties: Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Warren

9B: North Central Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 377
212 Main Street
Ridgway, Pennsylvania 15853
814/773-3162

Counties: Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter

9C: Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission
507 Main Street
Towanda, Pennsylvania 18848
717/265-9103

Counties: Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming

9D: Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania
P.O. Box 777
Avoca, Pennsylvania 18641
717/655-5581

Counties: Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill, Wayne

9E: Southwestern Pennsylvania Economic Development District
Park Building, Room 1411
355 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222
412/391-1240

Counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Washington, Westmoreland

9F: Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission
1506 - 11th Avenue, Suite 100
Altoona, Pennsylvania 16601
814/946-1641

Counties: Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset

9G: SEDA-COG
R.D. No. 1
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania 17837
717/524-4491

Counties: Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Juniata, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union

South Carolina

10A: South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments
Century Plaza Building D
Drawer 6668, 211 Century Drive
Greenville, South Carolina 29606
803/242-9733

Counties: Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg

Tennessee

11A: Upper Cumberland Development District
Burgess Falls Road
Cookeville, Tennessee 38501
615/432-4111

Counties: Cannon, Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Van Buren, Warren, White

11B: East Tennessee Development District
P.O. Box 19806
Knoxville, Tennessee 37919
615/584-8553

Counties: Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Monroe, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, Union

11C: First Tennessee-Virginia Development District
207 N. Boone Street
Johnson City, Tennessee 37601
615/928-0224

Counties: Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington; Washington County, Virginia

11D: South Central Tennessee Development District
805 Nashville Highway
Columbia, Tennessee 38401
615/381-2040

Counties: Coffee, Franklin (Bedford, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Marshall, Maury, Moore, Perry, Wayne

11E: Southeast Tennessee Development District
423 James Building
735 Broad Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402
615/266-5781

Counties: Bledsoe, Bradley, Grundy, Hamilton, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Polk, Rhea, Sequatchie

Note: Parentheses indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts.

Virginia

12A: LENOWISCO Planning District Commission
U.S. #58-421W
Duffield, Virginia 24244
703/431-2206

Counties: Lee, Scott, Wise, City of Norton

12B: Cumberland Plateau Planning District
P.O. Box 548
Lebanon, Virginia 24266
703/889-1778

Counties: Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, Tazewell

12C: Mount Rogers Planning District Commission
1021 Terrace Drive
Marion, Virginia 24354
703/783-5103

Counties: Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe, Cities of Bristol and Galax

12D: New River Valley Planning District Commission
1612 Wadsworth Street
Radford, Virginia 24141
703/639-9313

Counties: Floyd, Giles, Pulaski (Montgomery and City of Radford)

12E: Fifth Planning District Commission
P.O. Drawer 2569
145 W. Campbell Avenue
Roanoke, Virginia 24010
703/343-4417

Counties: Alleghany, Botetourt, Craig and Cities of Clifton Forge and Covington (Roanoke County and Cities of Roanoke and Salem)

12F: Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission
119 W. Frederick Street
P.O. Box 1337
Staunton, Virginia 24401
703/885-5174

Counties: Bath, Highland (Augusta, Rockbridge, Rockingham and Cities of Buena Vista, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Staunton and Waynesboro)

West Virginia

13A: Region 1 Planning and Development Council
P.O. Box 1442
Princeton, West Virginia 24740
304/425-9508

Counties: McDowell, Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers, Wyoming

13B: Region 2 Planning and Development Council
1221 - 6th Avenue
Huntington, West Virginia 25701
304/529-3357

Counties: Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Mingo, Wayne; Boyd County, Kentucky, and Lawrence County, Ohio

13C: B-C-K-P Regional Intergovernmental Council
1018 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Charleston, West Virginia 25301
304/344-2541

Counties: Boone, Clay, Kanawha, Putnam

13D: Region 4 Planning and Development Council
500B Main Street
Summersville, West Virginia 26651
304/872-4970

Counties: Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Webster

13E: Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Council
217 - 4th Street
Parkersburg, West Virginia 26101
304/485-3801

Counties: Calhoun, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Tyler, Wirt, Wood

13F: Region 6 Planning and Development Council
201 Deveny Building
Fairmont, West Virginia 26554
304/366-5693

Counties: Doddridge, Harrison, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor

13G: Region 7 Planning and Development Council
Upshur County Court House
Buckhannon, West Virginia 26201
304/473-6564

Counties: Barbour, Braxton, Gilmer, Lewis, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur

Note: Parentheses indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts

13H: Region 8 Planning and Development Council
5 Main Street
Petersburg, West Virginia 26847
304/257-1221

Counties: Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Pendleton

13I: Eastern Panhandle Regional Planning and Development Council
121 W. King Street
Martinsburg, West Virginia 25401
304/263-1743

Counties: Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan

13J: Bel-O-Mar Regional Council and Planning Commission
2177 National Road, P.O. Box 2086
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003
304/242-1800

Counties: Marshall, Ohio, Wetzel and Belmont County, Ohio

13K: BHJ Planning Commission
814 Adams Street
Steubenville, Ohio 43952
304/282-3685

Counties: Brooke, Hancock and Jefferson County, Ohio

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(Left) Hartwell Lake near Anderson, South Carolina. (Right) A power lineman at work in Virginia.

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